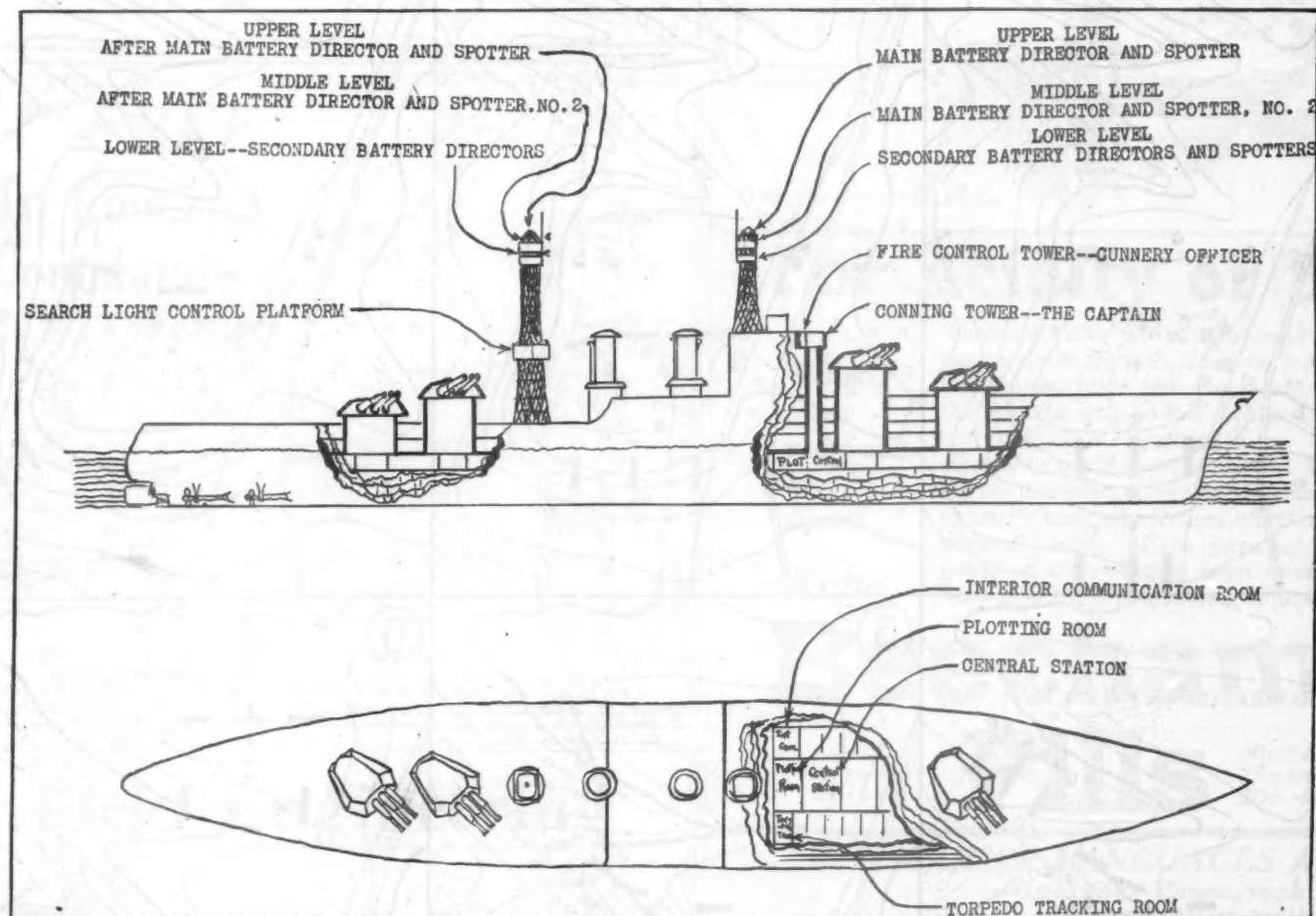




## Fire Control System of Modern Battleship



THE object of the above diagram is to show the principal units in a main battery fire control installation of the latest type of battleship.

Perfection in fire control of a battleship requires—[1] accuracy, [2] invulnerability and [3] flexibility. The component parts are divided mainly into: [1] high, exposed positions—like tops; [2] low armored positions—the conning and fire control towers, and turrets; [3] and positions below the water line and beneath armor—the plotting room and central station.

The work of a fire control system for all guns of the battery is to land shells at maximum rapidity on a single target, or on two targets, or on four different targets, as the captain may direct. Control of the fire must be equally efficient from the fore top, the main top, the fire control tower, or from any one of the turrets, or by turrets acting independently.

After the captain, stationed in the conning tower, has given orders as to what target, or targets, the fire shall be directed against, the process is, in a general way, as follows: The gunnery officer, in fire control tower, transmits orders to all principal stations. Then range finders in turrets, and on tops of turrets, target bearing indicators in the tops, and numerous other stations commence sending to the plotting room, by voice tube and telephone, information as to the position and distance of the enemy. The plotting room digests and

correlates all information, and sends back to turrets and all director stations the necessary range and scale, instrumental settings, to land a shot in the target assigned.

When the captain gives the order, "Commence firing," a ranging salvo is fired. The amount that the spotter estimates is necessary to bring the next salvo on the target, as gauged by him through high power binoculars, is called the "Spot." The spot is also sent to the plotting room, which sends the necessary connection to all turrets and director-scope stations. The principal spotting and director-scope stations are all inter-connected by phone and voice tube, and are in constant touch with each other and with the fire control tower, the plotting room and the turrets. Control of the guns can be shifted from one to another as necessity demands.

All guns may be fired from a director-scope, adjusted to the roll of the ship, from any one of the following places: the fore top, the main top, the fire control tower, or one of the turrets. Spotting may be done from any one of the aforementioned.

The central station is not directly connected with the fire of the guns; it is, however, the main source of information as to what is happening in any part of the vessel, such as damages or other emergencies.

The secondary battery and its control is not shown in this diagram.

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC.

Office, No. 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Telephone: Madison Square 3086-2087

Cable address, Armynavy, New York

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1868—REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Editor-in-Chief, BRIG. GEN. HENRY J. REILLY, O.R.C.

Business Manager, MAJOR C. E. BAINES, O.R.C.

Managing Editor, MANUS McFADDEN.

Naval Editor, CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX.

Washington Correspondent, E. B. JOHNS, 41 Home Life Building. Telephone: Main 4545.

Chicago Office, Room 203, Conway Building.

Paris Office, 109 Faubourg St. Honoré.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

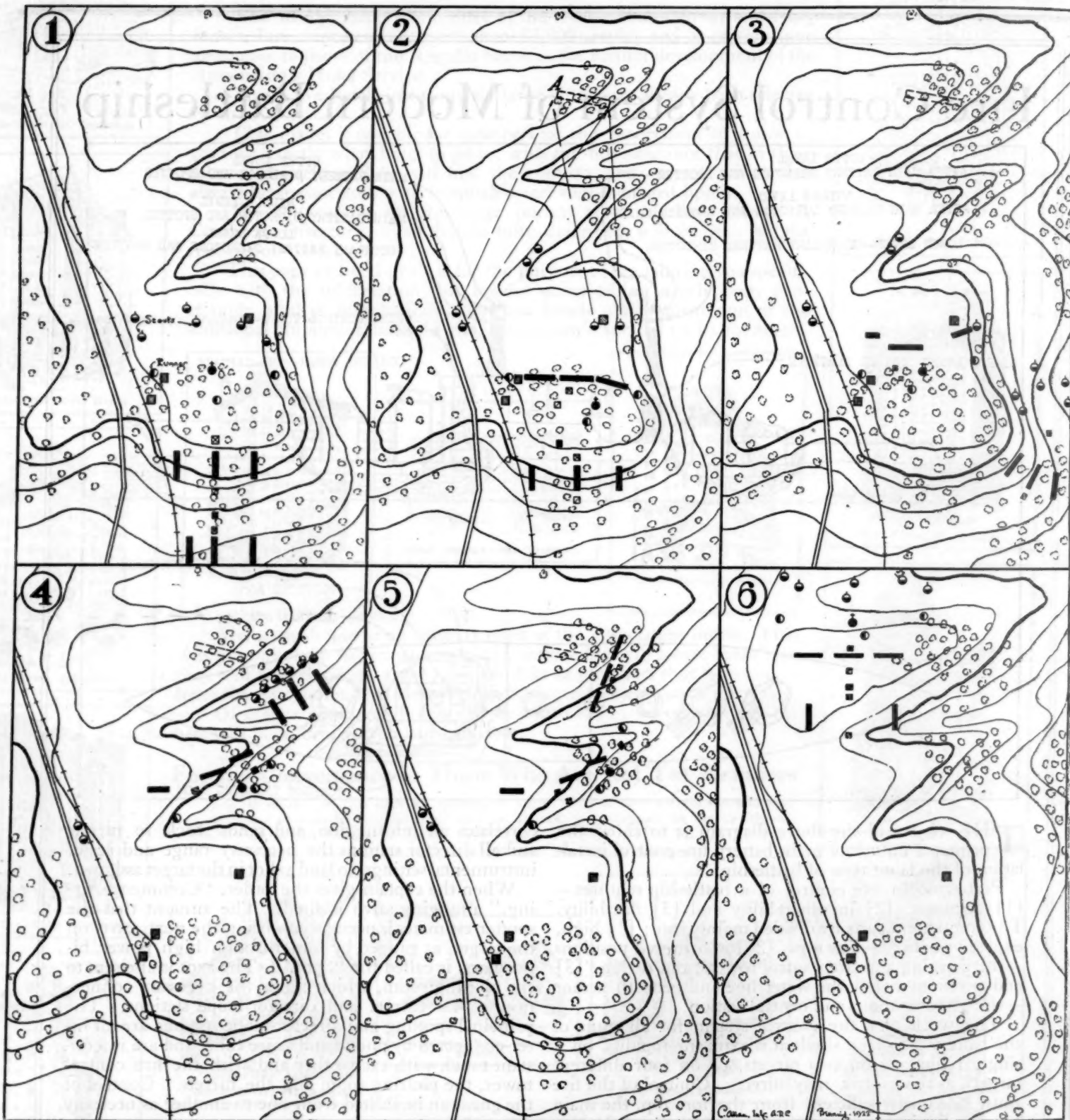
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

August 12, 1922.

Serial Number 3077.

The AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is not responsible for the opinions held or the views expressed by contributors to its columns

## An Infantry Platoon in Attack



The above diagram is an attempt to show diagrammatically and not to scale the "tactical mechanics" of maneuvering a platoon of Infantry in an assumed situation, using a portion of the terrain of the Fort Benning reservation almost ideally adapted to the plan of attack. This problem was an incident in a larger problem staged as a demonstration on several occasions at the Infantry School during the school year 1920-1921. The part played by the platoon illustrated was taken by the 1st Platoon, Co. B, 29th Inf., as part of the platoon's instruction under the regimental training schedule.

It is assumed that this platoon, the right and base platoon of the company, is taking part in a general advance in which contact with the enemy has been lost. The second platoon of the company is to the west of the road (assuming the vertical lines of the cut to be north and south

lines), and is not shown. The third platoon is in support in the rear of the first platoon and also is not shown. The assigned direction of advance is 360 degrees magnetic azimuth. The platoon covers a front of about 120 yards, extending from the house nearest the railroad, inclusive, to the right. It is assumed that the organization is at war strength.

Rectangle 1 shows the platoon halted under cover while the scouts and alternate scouts who have preceded the platoon through the woods reconnoiter the cleared ground to the north of the woods. The platoon commander, with his runners, is under cover on the edge of the woods observing the march of his scouts. He is maintaining communication with his platoon through his runner in rear of him who is within calling distance both of the Lieutenant and of the section leader of the first section.

When the right pair of scouts reach the house in their path all of the scouts come under rifle and machine gun fire from the vicinity of A. All take cover as shown in Rectangle 2 and return the fire, outlining the flanks of the enemy line with tracer ammunition. The platoon leader notes the direction of the fire of the first section to join him, and upon his arrival points out the enemy position as outlined by the scouts. He then directs that the first section be deployed under the cover of the edge of the woods and gives the necessary fire order for the section. He sends the runner nearest him to direct the section leader to hold his section in its present formation and position under cover.

After keeping up a well delivered fire for some time the section leader of the first section believes that he has fire su-

periority and advances his section, first by infiltration, and later by rushes of several men. By too frequent repetition of this latter method he loses fire superiority. When the platoon leader sees this he sends for the section leader of the second section, takes him to a position on the right flank and points out a route through the ravine by which he directs the section leader to lead his section to flank the enemy at A. The section moves out preceded by its scouts as shown in Rectangle 3 and 4. In the meantime the first section has gradually infiltrated into the draw to its front and is holding the enemy's attention by its fire. The second section is successful in its mission and drives out or captures all of the enemy.

Rectangle 6 shows the platoon reorganized after the assault, the scouts again thrown out, and the advance continuing on the assigned direction.



## The Front Drive Motor Co.

Manufacturers of

### MOTORS and WHEEL-CATERPILLARS

HOBOKEN, N. J., U. S. A.

WALTER CHRISTIE, President and General Manager

Phone: Hoboken 1944

Western Union Code Cable Address: Christie

## FREE To Company Commanders C. M. T. Camps

**L**AST YEAR the War Department purchased 1,200 copies (six to every company) of Volume I of our Red, White and Blue Manuals, to assist instructors in making these camps a success. This book is especially helpful to instructors as it outlines a tried and effective way of starting the camp without lost motion which is so essential to the future of the C.M.T.C.

#### SERVICE COMMENT:

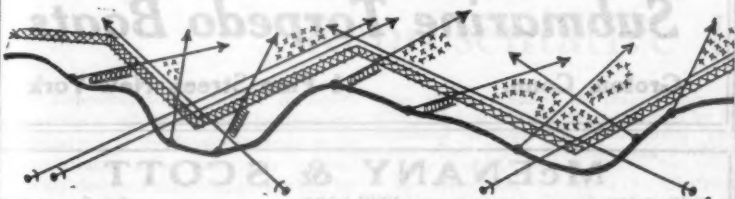
I believe this book would be of great value to the individual students and recommend it.—Lieut. Col. Reuben Smith, 5th Inf.

If the War Department has not supplied you with a copy of this book, we will be glad to send you a complimentary copy. The only condition is—you must be a commander of a C.M.T. Company.

**THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
For 59 years the Newspaper of the Services  
354 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.



## Field Engineering



Field Engineering—The Organization of the Ground for Defense—written by Lieut. Col. P. S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, presents the sound principles and standardized methods of the United States Army

in a thoroughly practical way. It is a clear and practical exposition of the use of fortifications in the organization of the ground for defense, as developed by the United States Army in the World War.

170 Pages—68 illustrations. Price \$1.50

Published by  
**THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
For 59 years the Newspaper of the Services  
354 Fourth Avenue New York City

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions: A special subscription rate of \$4.00 per year is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connections; \$2.50 for six months. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscription, \$6.00 per year. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage \$1.50. Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made payable by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to **AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC.**, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on

other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Addresses will be changed as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notes should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL. This newspaper is owned and published by the American Army and Navy Journal, Inc., a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.; Henry J. Kelly, president; C. R. Baines, vice president and secretary; Thomas M. Hobby, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

**ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 354 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL**

Entered as second-class matter June 25 1879, at the post-office at New York, N.Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

We do not publish any advertising matter unless we are satisfied of its truth.

There is no other cigarette of such quality at such a price.

## FATIMA CIGARETTES

Always slightly higher in price than other Turkish Blend cigarettes but—  
just taste the difference!



LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

## For Acidity or Bile

When  
your  
stomach  
is  
upset

Take

## Beecham's Pills

Sold  
everywhere  
in boxes

10c—12 pills  
25c—40 pills  
50c—90 pills

Beecham's Pills act as a splendid tonic to the digestive organs. They remove acidity and fermentation and excess of bile from the stomach and bowels and promote the secretion of the gastric juices. In thus correcting morbid conditions and stimulating the digestive processes Beecham's Pills naturally have an excellent effect upon the general health. If you have lost your appetite or are suffering from nausea, sick headache, constipation, or giddiness

## MASTER LANGUAGES AT HOME —Let Your Phonograph Teach You



SPANISH—FRENCH—ENGLISH—ITALIAN—GERMAN—any of these languages you can learn. In a few evenings spent quietly, enjoyably, at home, with CORTINA-PHONE, the original phonograph system, you teach yourself! Why spend your time with tiresome, time-wasting evening language classes, when with the improved CORTINA-PHONE Self-Instruction Method, you get practical, thorough knowledge in the easiest, pleasantest, quickest, most efficient way. Endorsed by leading universities. Free trial. Easy payments. Write for further particulars.

THE R. D. CORTINA CO., 103 W. 40th St., New York  
**CORTINA-PHONE**

## ATTENTION!

### National Guard and Reserve Officers

What wouldn't you have given for a book on "How to Become a Drill Instructor" when this country entered the World War? The Army and Navy Journal presents a new I. D. R.—Simplified and Illustrated with "Hints to Drill Instructors." For the first time the subject "HOW TO BECOME A DRILL INSTRUCTOR" is completely covered in a separate chapter as well as in the description of each drill movement. You cannot afford to attend camp without a copy of this book. Order one to-day.

#### SERVICE COMMENTS:

I think it the very best book on the subject I have ever seen in my entire service.—Col. Orrin B. Wolfe, 18th Inf.

I want to comment on one thing in particular and that is your plates showing not only the correct position of the soldier, but those showing the common errors as well. This is quite an innovation and I believe will be conducive of good results.—Brigadier General O. E. Black, I.N.G.



194 pages, 275 illustrations  
Price \$1.25, postage prepaid

**THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
For 59 years the Newspaper of the Services

354 Fourth Avenue

New York City





VERY FINEST DRINKING COFFEE  
POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN,  
"WHITE HOUSE"  
IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF—  
INCOMPARABLE,  
UNAPPROACHABLE, SPLENDID.  
1, 3 and 5 lb. packages Only.

**PETTIBONE'S  
UNIFORMS  
for OFFICERS  
of the ARMY and  
RESERVE FORCE**  
*Officers' or Unlisted Men's  
Catalogs on request*



Manufacturers of High Grade  
Uniforms, sold direct to the  
individual, for over 50 years.

Address  
**THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.  
CINCINNATI**

Branches:  
WASHINGTON—Washington L. & T. Building  
CHICAGO—105 South Dearborn Street  
SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Building

**UNIFORMS  
SIGMUND EISNER COMPANY**  
Red Bank, New Jersey

New York Showrooms:

126 Fifth Ave.  
New York City

**CRANE  
RADIATOR VALVES**

Installations over Six Million Horse Power  
New York **The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** London  
Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube Boilers and Superheaters  
Highest Efficiency. Highest Capacity  
Mechanical Atomizing Oil Burners



**WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.**

(WARNOCK, INC.), Successors

16 and 18 West 46th Street, near Fifth Ave., New York

Uniforms - Caps - Equipments

Army—Navy—Marine Corps

HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS EXPOSITION

**KISTLER, LESH & CO., Inc.**

COMMISSION LEATHER MERCHANTS

FINE OAK SOLE LEATHER and BELTING BUTTS

332 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.** Successors to  
227 LEXINGTON AVENUE at 34th STREET, NEW YORK  
MAKERS OF ARMY, NAVY and NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS That Have Stood  
The Test Since 1818

**The Army of Savers**

The men who went "over there" acted for the  
Nation's Security. The Nation's Security is the  
Home. The Security of the Home is Savings  
An Army of 35,000 bring their savings to

**The Washington Loan and Trust Company**

900-902 F Street - 618-620 17th Street

Capital \$1,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The trustworthy trust company"

Write for Booklet "BANKING-BY-MAIL"

**Bethlehem Steel Company**

BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field and Coast Defense  
GUNS and MOUNTS

Armor Turrets, Projectiles,  
Forgings, Castings, Shafting,  
Rails and Structural Steel



We are continuously manufacturing  
**ORDNANCE MATERIAL**

for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and for Foreign Governments.



**FIRE ARMS**

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

**REVOLVERS — AUTOMATIC PISTOLS  
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS**

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Army and Navy Accounts Receive Special Attention from  
**ARMY NATIONAL BANK of SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Oahu, T.H.**  
and  
**THE BANK of BISHOP & CO., Limited, Honolulu, T.H.**



**United States Rubber Company**

Manufacturers of

Rubber Footwear  
Canvas Rubber-soled Shoes  
Rubber Heels and Soles  
Waterproof Clothing  
Pneumatic and Solid Tires

Mechanical Rubber Goods  
Insulated Wire and Cable  
Hospital Supplies  
Saloon Fabrics and other  
rubber goods

**ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY**

HOLLAND TYPE

**Submarine Torpedo Boats**

Groton, Conn.

11 Pine Street, New York

**McENANY & SCOTT**

41 West 46th St.

NEW YORK

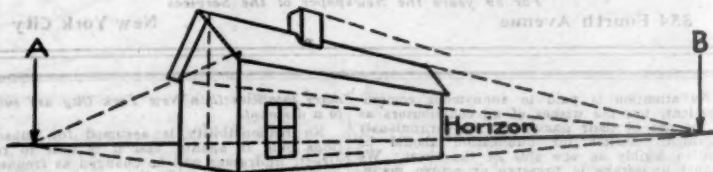
Tel. Bryant 5961

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 500"

HIGH GRADE CIVILIAN CLOTHES

**A Correct Perspective**



The World War again emphasized  
the necessity of all officers being able  
to read and make maps.

It also ushered in new instruments  
and methods of presentation which

have been incorporated by Col. P. S.  
Bond in his new book, entitled "Map  
Reading and Military Sketching,"  
which is included in the New Military  
Library of the ARMY AND NAVY  
JOURNAL.

Keep abreast of the times—order a copy

108 pages—50 illustrations.

Price \$1.25 postpaid.

**THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

For 59 years the Newspaper of the Services

354 Fourth Avenue

New York City



# THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

With which is incorporated NATIONAL SERVICE

## Question of Promotion in Officers' Reserve Corps to Be Discussed at Convention

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

The promotion problem in the Organized Reserves will be up for discussion at the Reserve officers' convention to be held in Washington, Oct. 2, 3 and 4. It was not necessary to include the subject in the call for the convention, as it is not only uppermost in the minds of the Reserve officers, but also in the other components of the Army of the United States.

Letters to Col. John Stewart, who has charge of the temporary headquarters for the organization committee of the Reserve Officers' Association, now in the process of formation, indicate that there is a demand for the revision of the present system of promotions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

As the result of complaints that have reached the War Department the Secretary of War has directed the General Staff to make a study of the subject. It is believed that this will be completed so that General Pershing, in his speech to the convention, can outline its essentials.

In an ideal military organization there is a line of promotion from the lowest grade in the enlisted personnel to the highest among the commissioned officers. This advancement, to attain the highest efficiency, should not be based on seniority alone, but upon demonstrated ability to command or to perform the duties in the next higher grade. No grade should be closed to a member of a military organization who has demonstrated his ability to fill it.

### Promotion is Essential.

There is no intention here to enter into a discussion of the merits of any system of promotion. It requires no lengthy discussion to establish the proposition that there will be no real progress in the creation of the Organized Reserves unless there is a proper system of promotion. The easiest way to strangle the newly created Organized Reserves will be to stop promotion. Without promotion in a few years there will be no Organized Reserves. The War Department recognizes this.

At the same time it would be far bet-

ter to have no Organized Reserves if a system of promotion is in vogue that will place officers in grades which they are not qualified to fill. The theory upon which the Organized Reserves are brought into existence is that its officers will be qualified not only to train and mobilize the men called into service in a great emergency, but to lead them into battle. If the Reserve officers are not qualified to do this the system under which the corps is being maintained is defective.

More than this, the Officers' Reserve Corps should be a reservoir from which vacancies, either permanent or temporary, in the Regular Army and National Guard can be filled. The Regular Army and National Guard, both in time of peace and in war, will depend largely on the Officers' Reserve Corps to keep up their commissioned personnel. The Organized Reserves rest entirely upon the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Regular Army and National Guard to a great extent will depend upon it.

### A Problem of Preparedness.

As the Army of the United States is created under the National Defense Act, all of its components are vitally interested in an efficient corps of Reserve officers. It will be a vital weakness in the nation's defenses if this is not maintained. The approaching Reserve officers' convention will not be dealing with mere personal matters, but with one of the big problems of preparedness.

The veterans of the World War furnish a solution of the problem at present. By the tests of battle the veterans have demonstrated their fitness to command. Emergency officers have fully demonstrated their ability in a great many cases to discharge the duties of higher grade than they held when the armistice was signed. In the organization of the Officers' Reserve Corps emergency officers have frequently been promoted as recommended before the signing of the armistice.

It is the future policy for promotion in the Officers' Reserve Corps that is con-

cerning the War Department. As the emergency officers pass the military age the importance of having a proper system of promotion in the Reserve Corps increases. It is now being given the most serious consideration, not only by the Reserve officers, but by the Regular Army and National Guard as well. Surely the Reserve officers will oppose any system which would result in merely keeping a file of their names in the War Department with Congressional endorsements.

The solution of the problem in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and as far as that is concerned, in the Regular Army and National Guard, is found in the name of the Army of the United States. If it is really to be one Army, there should be one standard of efficiency. There should be the same qualification for the same grade in the Regular Army, National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps. This is a proposition on which officers in the three component parts of the Army can agree. Any officer of the Regular Army, National Guard or Officers' Reserve Corps that is demanding more is attempting to secure more than he is entitled to from the military establishment. He is a politician without regard to the component of the Army of the United States in which he is commissioned. He is an obstructionist in the development of the Army of the United States along effective lines.

### The Higher Grades.

Col. John McA. Palmer, aide-de-camp to General Pershing, in a statement before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, contended for this single standard for promotion in the Army of the United States. He was on duty with the Senate committee when the act of June 4, 1920, creating the Army of the United States, was written and had much to do in forming the legislation. He is intimately acquainted with the intentions of Congress in passing the act and can talk with authority on the subject.

Colonel Palmer contends for a system of promotion by which Reserve officers

should reach the higher grades in the Army. He outlines a system by which the fitness of Reserve officers for the general officer grade could be determined. He contends that if it is admitted that Reserve officers can fill the grade of colonel there is no reason why, if Reserve officers give the time to military work, they cannot qualify for higher commands.

In the course of his statement Colonel Palmer said:

"If the War Department should announce that each year a competent board of general officers would examine eligible colonels as to their qualifications for brigadier general, and if candidates should be advised as to what they should study in preparation for such a test we would have a policy that would be eminently fair and fully protect the interest of the Government. There would be no objection on the part of Reserve officers to make the test a genuine one so that only really competent and properly prepared officers could be passed."

"This examination should consist of practical tests under the applicatory system, including map problems and particularly terrain exercises or tactical rides extending over a period of several days so as to be a test of mental capacity under conditions involving fatigue and testing endurance. If the board should sit at a place like San Antonio, Texas, the terrain exercises might be supplemented by actual troop leading tests with troops. It is not likely that unprepared candidates would invoke such a test and the number each year would probably be small. The board might properly include one or more general officers of the Reserves, like Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, for example, so as to make it apparent that the Reserve army itself is to participate in the selection of its higher leaders. I feel satisfied that there would be a strong public sentiment in the Reserve Corps itself back of such an arrangement. The American citizen soldier resents the imputation that

(Continued on page 1234.)

## Responsibility for Wrecking Army Put Squarely Up to Representative Daniel R. Anthony

That Representative Daniel R. Anthony, jr., chairman of the War Department Sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, either knowingly or unknowingly deceived his colleagues when he submitted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill on June 23 is made plain in a letter sent to Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee by General Pershing. After an exhaustive study of the effect of the reduction provided for in the act of June 30, 1922, by direction of the Secretary of War, General Pershing wrote the letter. It was not given out at the War Department and efforts to secure copies of it at the Capitol make it apparent that the Appropriations Committee is attempting to suppress it.

Naturally, Secretary Weeks is not seeking any trouble with Congress. He has no desire to start a controversy when the House resumes its sessions on Aug. 15. The letter of General Pershing is written in a conservative tone and makes no direct charges against Mr. Anthony. The General simply submits the facts, but when they become known in Congress there will no doubt be a sensation in the House. He begins by declaring that the letter is written simply to keep the House Committee on Appropriations advised as to the effect of the legislation that was passed last session and as to the problems that the War Department is called upon to solve in carrying out the provision of the law.

With this letter before it, it is not believed that Congress can refuse to give some consideration to legislation modifying the drastic reduction in the number of officers that is required under the present law. Just what form this will take is a matter of speculation, but that members

who are interested in maintaining the Army at a strength that is required by the National Defense act will insist upon some effort being made in this direction, is now assured.

In submitting the facts to Chairman Madden, General Pershing compared the reduction as outlined in War Department Circular 152 with the statement that Chairman Anthony made to the House when he submitted the conference report. Mr. Anthony insisted that approximately 600 officers would be removed from the promotion list. General Pershing in his letter takes issue with Mr. Anthony and declares that after making allowances for all other features of the reduction 1,349 officers on the single list must be separated from the Service. He admits that Mr. Anthony's statement as to the Medical Corps and chaplains is correct, but shows that unfortunately the law as it was passed calls for a greater reduction in the line of the Army. He goes on to show that there must be a reduction of 13.5 per cent., or one out of every seven.

General Pershing quotes from the Congressional Record to show that the House was depending upon Mr. Anthony for a statement of the effect of the bill when he submitted the conference report.

The statement from Chairman Anthony was made in response to a request from Mr. McKenzie, who all along questioned the clearness of the provisions of the bill. In making this request Mr. McKenzie said:

"I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question, not to find any fault with what the conference did; the Senate Amendment 31 is a very complicated and important amendment and in order that there may be something in the Record to indicate to the board of Army officers who will be appointed hereafter

to carry out the provisions of this very important amendment, I think it is well and necessary that the chairman of the conferees should make a brief statement of the purposes of this amendment. When it comes to be carried out, the board that is to exercise the functions and powers under this amendment ought to have some idea as to what it means aside from what they might construe it to mean from their own point of view. I think the gentlemen ought to make a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment."

In the course of his reply to this request Mr. Anthony said:

"We reduced the number of Dental officers from 236 to 158. We reduced the number of Veterinary officers from 161 to 126, the number of Medical Administrative Corps from 138 to 72, the number of Chaplains from 177 to 125. That takes up a total of about 400 officers of the 1,000 that we reduced the Army. This leaves a balance of approximately 600 officers to be removed from what we call the single list of the Army, largely in the line of the Army."

In the concluding paragraph of his letter, General Pershing remarks that it would be a happy situation if no greater number of officers than is stated by the chairman must be separated from the Service, and that it would then not be necessary to drop a great many efficient officers to the demoralization of the Army. He made it plain that in absence of any further legislation the reduction outlined in Circular 152 must be made and places the responsibility on Chairman Anthony.

In War Department Circular No. 164 it is officially announced that the Dickman board is not basing the reduction in the number of officers upon inefficiency. It became apparent in the beginning that

some efficient officers must be separated from the Service in order to make the reduction required by the act of June 30, 1920, but this is the first official announcement of the fact.

It is understood that the Dickman board originally planned that the order retiring, eliminating or discharging an officer would state the reason for such separation. An effort was made, it is stated, to frame orders which would cover the different methods by which officers were separated from the active list of the Army. It was strongly urged that the order should state the fact that an officer applied for retirement or discharge. In examining the different applications that have already been made it was found that it would be almost impossible to set forth in an order the manner in which officers were permitted to retire or were given their discharges. As Circular No. 164 states, "neither the law nor the regulations made thereunder limit the board in the reasons for its reductions." The board, it is stated, feels that it must be free to separate officers from the active list in a manner that will do the least damage to the morale of the Service, and therefore a uniform order for retirements and discharges will be issued. The reasons other than giving the law under which the board makes its recommendations will not be stated.

While no reasons for the recommendations of the board will be set forth in the order, it will be accompanied by an official copy of the application to the War Department giving the cause of retirement or discharge. This will go on the official records of the War Department and of course the officer concerned will be at liberty to show his application in the event

(Continued on page 1226.)



## Amendments Proposed in National Defense Act for Guard and Reserve

To make it conform with the new pay bill and to strengthen it in a number of particulars to meet new conditions in the Army of the United States, the Secretary of War has transmitted to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee a revision of S. 2307, a bill to amend the National Defense act. This is the measure which was proposed by the Adjutants General of the states at a meeting held in Washington March 15, 1921. The Senate passed the bill and it is now on the union calendar of the House, having been reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 7, 1922. Since the passage of the measure by the Senate and the making of the report by the House committee the Pay bill has been passed, and consequently a number of amendments have been suggested by the Militia Bureau.

In the Senate on Aug. 7 Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill, S. 3890, carrying out the suggestions of the Secretary of War.

In his letter to the committee the Secretary of War explains and gives the reasons for the proposed amendments:

(a) The proposed amendment to Sec. 5 will make it possible to add to the eligible list from time to time the names of National Guard and Reserve officers who have demonstrated by actual service with the War Department General Staff, as provided by law, their qualifications for general staff duty. It is recognized that it will rarely be possible for National Guard and Reserve officers to avail themselves of the opportunity to attend the General Service Schools. The experience demonstrated the difficulty of obtaining the services of desirable officers under the provisions of the second paragraph of Sec. 3, and it is believed that the amendment prepared will operate to encourage the best class of National Guard and Reserve officers to accept such details in view of the fact that they can establish their eligibility for General Staff duty.

(b) The proposed amendments to Sec. 27, National Defense act, are necessary in order to permit of the appointment of National Guard officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps in like grades and branches, so as to make them eligible for employment as individuals, as contemplated in various sections of the basic law, and to establish in time of peace their moral status. The intent of Congress, as expressed in the basic law, is evident, but due to the wording of the section which it is proposed to amend, it is impossible to accomplish the object in view. The operation of the existing law causes many inconsistencies and makes it very difficult, if not impossible, to appoint National Guard officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps on a fair and just basis. It should be noted that only those officers who have been recognized as National Guard officers by the Secretary of War, after their qualifications are determined under regulations by the Secretary of War, are eligible under the amendment proposed.

The requirement of one year's service in a grade before a Reserve officer can qualify for promotion serves no useful purpose. It is believed that no minimum time for promotions should be stated in the law, the matter being left to regulations. The amendment proposed is very desirable in order to make appointments in the same grade and branch of the Officers' Reserve Corps possible for all National Guard officers. With the elimination of the present restrictions promotion in the Organized Reserves can be adequately handled in regulations for that component and made to harmonize with promotion in the National Guard, thus developing a uniformity in these two great components of the Army of the United States which cannot be accomplished under the present provisions of law.

(c) The proposed amendment to Sec. 67, National Defense act, will co-ordinate this section with the pertinent provisions of Secs. 11 and 15 of the Pay Readjustment act of June 10, 1922, and will permit the employment of clerks by officers of United States property and disbursing offices, thereby promoting efficiency in the administration.

(d) The proposed amendment to Sec. 81, National Defense act (except that in the last sentence of said section), will permit of the appointment not to exceed three National Guard officers holding Reserve commissions to duty in the Militia Bureau as assistants to the Chief of the Bureau. The Chief, Militia Bureau, will thus be able to inform himself of the National Guard viewpoint in different sections of the country. At present it is impossible to assign National Guard officers to this duty. The effect of the amendment in the last sentence of the section will make operative, for uniformity purposes, the scale of compensation fixed by aforesaid Pay Readjustment act for National Guard officers receiving Federal pay.

(e) The object of the proposed amendment to Sec. 99, National Defense act, is to place for uniformity purposes the com-

pensation of National Guard officers attending Service schools on an equitable basis of compensation fixed by the Pay Readjustment act.

### URGING REPEAL OF ARMY OFFICER ELIMINATION.

Each U.S. Senator and Congressman from Pennsylvania has received from Col. C. E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., of the Remount Service, who is himself a Pennsylvanian, the following letter expressive of the feeling of an officer of the U.S. Army towards the recently enacted legislation which so drastically reduces the strength of the officer personnel, with consequent injustice to many valuable and conscientious officers, and destruction of efficiency of the Army itself as defined by the National Defense act. While Colonel Hawkins speaks in the first person he voices the opinion of thousands of his fellow citizens both in and out of the Army.

The letter follows:

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5, 1922.  
Hon. Thomas S. Crago, Member of Congress,  
Pennsylvania Delegation, Washington, D.C.  
My dear Crago:

With Respect to Recent Army Legislation.

1. The recent Army legislation enacted at the end of June, this year, and signed by the President on June 30, 1922, has created consternation throughout the Army. The results of this legislation, if consummated, will be a most serious blow to the Army personnel, and especially will have disastrous effects on the morale of the same.

2. It was enacted against the combined advice and recommendation of specialists in that line of knowledge, viz., War Department General Staff, the Chief of Staff, General Pershing, the Secretary of War and the President himself. 3. It has found great disfavor among the people of the United States, as evidenced by the unfavorable comments by the most important newspapers and magazines of the country, by the Loyal Legion, and, in fact, by the great majority of thoughtful people.

4. It is believed the great majority of the members of Congress were not thoroughly cognizant of the far-reaching and dreadful effects of this law. This law strikes at the heart of the National Defense act. It is not only the most drastic piece of legislation that has ever been enacted against the Regular Army of the United States, but also against the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, all of which form one unit when the National Defense is considered. The great body of men forming the American Legion, and separate divisions thereof, have already expressed in public print their dismay and objection to such drastic and ruinous legislation.

5. Every one recognizes the necessity for economy in Government administration, but this drastic military legislation, in my opinion, is considered by a great majority of the people of this country as unjust, unreasonable and false economy.

6. It is earnestly hoped that the Congress may yet remedy the damage done.

C. E. HAWKINS,  
Colonel, Q.M.C., Remount Service.

### ARMY TRANSPORTATION AND MILEAGE FUNDS LIMITED.

After a careful study made by the Finance Department, the Adjutant General's office on Aug. 5 announced in a memorandum that "On account of the shortage of funds pertaining to the appropriation 'Transportation of the Army and Its Supplies,' no travel orders which involve the above mentioned funds are being issued pending a readjustment of those funds."

It was announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of July 29, that the General Staff of the War Department was considering the issuance of an order which would temporarily suspend all unnecessary travel. It is stated in certain quarters that the elimination problem is proving to be the stumbling block in the distribution of mileage funds. No one knows how many officers will be discharged, retired, or who will resign from the Service, and this not being known, there is no manner in which the cost of transporting these officers to their homes can, with any degree of accuracy, be ascertained. Until the elimination board has got pretty well along in its work, it is not believed that this restriction of mileage will be lifted.

Following is the text of the memorandum to the various branches from the Adjutant General's office:

"On account of the shortage of funds pertaining to the appropriation 'Trans-

portation of the Army and Its Supplies,' no travel orders which involve the above mentioned funds are being issued pending a readjustment of these funds.

"Temporary duty orders will be issued as usual, provided the mileage funds are sufficient.

"A clause, however, will be inserted in each temporary order stating that no transportation of baggage at Government expense is authorized."

### U.S. SPENDS LESS PER CAPITA ON ARMY THAN OTHER POWERS.

Figures on the Army expenditures of the five major nations of the world to-day show that the United States is spending less per capita to maintain its land forces than Great Britain, France, Italy or Japan, and the United States, it must be remembered, pays its fighting men far more than does any of the other countries.

Japan, whose expenditures are next lowest to the United States, has a very low pay schedule for the men in the ranks. During the fiscal year 1920-21 (when the Army was larger than it is at the present time) the United States spent on its Army \$343,155,303, or \$3.22 per capita; Great Britain, exclusive of dependencies, \$502,123,000, or \$12.35 per capita; France, \$933,927,000, or \$22.52 per capita; Italy, \$246,081,200, or \$6.70 per capita; and Japan, \$189,082,900, or \$3.38 per capita.

### MAJOR NULSEN MAKES FINE RECORD IN GERMAN HORSE SHOW.

Maj. Charles K. Nulsen, Inf., a member of the riding team of the American Forces in Germany, riding Joffre, made an exceptional record at the Concours Hippique de Mayence, Germany. He was entered in six events and took two firsts, one second, one third, one fourth and one fifth place. He won first place in the Prix de Kosteheim, with 96 entries, and first place in the main event of the horse show, the Prix de Haut Commissaire de France dans les Provinces du Rhine, with 92 entries.

There were six American entries in the show. The other entries were from the French, British and Belgian armies.

This record is considered remarkable, as the Americans were competing against some of the best jumpers in Europe.

### FUEL SHORTAGE IS RESTRICTING ACTIVITIES OF MOTORIZED UNITS.

The action of Congress in cutting down all appropriations relative to the activities of the Services has also been seriously felt in the funds appropriated for fuel and lubricants used in motorized units. This also includes the operations of the Tanks. Last year Congress appropriated \$370,000 for fuel, while this year \$102,000, or less than one-third of last year's fuel fund, was authorized for this purpose. As a result of this great reduction, it will be impossible for the Field Artillery motorized organizations to carry out their prescribed drills and training. The Tanks will likewise be affected.

### U.S.N. AND U.S.M.C. OFFICERS GRADUATE FROM LAW SCHOOL.

Three U.S. Navy officers and one Marine Corps officer who were serving in the Judge Advocate General's office of the Navy have graduated this year from the George Washington University Law School. First Lieut. B. H. Pollitt, U.S.M.C., stood No. 1 in the class and Lieut. Comdr. James H. Taylor, U.S.N., graduated with distinguished honor, while Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Weyler, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Gatch, U.S.N., were well up towards the top of the class.

The standing of these graduates is remarkable when it is taken into consideration that all of them were on active duty in the Judge Advocate General's office and pursued their studies during the course in the evening.

## Responsibility For Wrecking the Army Put Up to Anthony

(Continued from page 1225.)

that he sees fit in the transaction of business in private life.

The following is the text of the circular:

### RETIREMENT AND DISCHARGE UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 30, 1922.

Cir. 104, Aug. 4, 1922, W.D.

The attention of all officers is directed to the fact that the reduction in the number of officers required by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1922, is to be accomplished for any reason are recommended therefor by the board of general officers as being in excess of the new authorized numbers.

Neither the law nor regulations made thereunder limit the board in the reasons for its recommendations. From the magnitude of the reduction and from the fact that inefficient officers are eliminated under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, it is manifest that the reduction now being made cannot be based upon inefficiency. Officers whose services would gladly be continued if the law permitted must be dropped for any reason that indicates they are the most logical to be declared surplus in making a reduction that must be made. Among the factors to be considered are age, time yet to serve, the officer's desire for discontinuance of active service as evidenced by requests submitted and filed with their records, physical impairment, and similar factors which, in no way, reflect upon the officer's service or record.

Under the circumstances all retirements or discharges under the act of June 30, 1922, are viewed as equally honorable and as being due solely to meeting an existing situation requiring the loss from the active list of officers in excess of authorized numbers. In accordance with this view no differentiation will be made in orders as to the reasons for the board's recommendation and such reasons will not be stated in any case.

To conform to requests being received from officers who apply for retirement or discharge that they be given official notice of receipt and consideration of their applications the War Department will, in each such case, cause the final notice of retirement or discharge to be accompanied by an official copy of the application which has been considered by the board of general officers.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
JOHN J. PERSHING,  
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

Almost daily complicated questions come up before the Dickman board which must be referred, informally at least, to either the War Department or the Judge Advocate General. Some one has raised the question as to whether Philippine Scout officers are to be included in the elimination required by the board. The number of officers, according to the provisions of the appropriation bill, is limited to 12,000. It has been suggested that the Philippine Scout officers are not in the Army and therefore they should not be included in the reduction. To this argument the reply has been made that the Philippine Scouts are in the single or promotion list and on this account the bill applies to them as well as to Regular officers.

Another intricate question that has been raised is as to whether an officer who is demoted and refuses a commission in the lower grades can be discharged with a year's pay. This situation is without parallel in the Army. There are no precedents, according to the views of most of the officers who have discussed the question, to govern the War Department. It is possible, and indeed altogether probable, that the question as to whether the War Department is authorized to give an officer who refuses a commission in a lower grade a year's pay will be submitted to the Comptroller General.

The great reduction in majors and company officers is viewed with real apprehension by regimental commanders. A colonel who visited the War Department during the past week stated frankly that he came to Washington to see if anything could be done to prevent the elimination or the retirement of the younger officers in his regiment. He insisted that the Army could spare the older colonels more readily than it could captains who were just starting on a useful career and had fitted themselves nicely into some tactical unit.

"I have no fear of elimination," said the colonel, "for an examination of my efficiency record shows that I am above the average. Yet I would not be as great a loss to the regiment which I am commanding as would be the elimination of my captains and battalion commanders. Even the threat of this is having a demoralizing effect upon my regiment, and if there is a considerable loss of the junior officers in my organization it will take me or any other commander years to build it up to its present state of efficiency. It sickens me to think of losing some of my younger officers who have worked so hard to bring up the morale of their units. No one that is not serving with troops can fully realize the effects of the threats that the proposed reductions are having on officers and men in the field."

The Secretary of War has revoked previous instructions as to reduced forage allowances for public animals. On account of the small appropriations for the fiscal year 1923, commanding officers will enforce rigid economy.

## One Hundred Dollars for the Best Liaison System Between Artillery and Infantry

There is no question of more general interest to the Army as a whole than that of providing an efficient means of liaison between the Infantry and its supporting Artillery in combat. During the recent war a number of means were employed. The consensus of opinion apparently is that no entirely satisfactory system was evolved. The telephone on the whole was the most reliable. To encourage discussion of this most important subject and to bring out the many ideas held by those who had experience in the recent war, as well as those who have studied the ques-

tion, and to encourage the study of this question by all people in military service, the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will buy the best story on this subject for \$100, the second best for \$50, the third best for \$25 and the fourth best for \$15. These stories should be based on incidents which took place in the recent war. In each case they should come to a definite conclusion as to the means to be employed. Each should be accompanied by a sketch. The war incidents used do not have to be the personal experience of the writer.



## Press Comment on Reduction of Officers

The following are extracts from editorials on the reduction of the number of officers in the Regular Army:

**Louisville Courier Journal (Democratic), July 26:** The work of demoralizing the Regular Army has begun. General Dickman and a board of other general officers have opened the sessions which will result in the discharge of 1,700 experienced officers and the demotion of hundreds of others to fit the Army into the Congressional straight jacket.

It is inevitable that the morale will be shattered. General Dickman and his associates should have the sympathy of the nation. Heretofore they have struggled to build up the Army; now they are called upon to undo that work. And by no process of legerdemain, by no stroke of genius, can they prevent the Congressional edict from hurting the Army spirit, so they might as well cease worrying about that.

**Indianapolis Star (Independent Republican), July 28:** One of the most thankless jobs ever devised for a body of men, is that the so-called "plucking board," a group of general officers appointed to carry out the provision of the law reducing the number of officers in the Army.

The problem is unusually difficult at this time because the Army probably has attained the highest degree of efficiency in its history. The commissioned men are the nucleus about which any future Army must expand and those who chose the Service had the right to expect an unbroken career so long as they measure up to Army traditions. Being Army men, the majority will accept gracefully the verdict of the board. Since Congress is responsible for the reduction its members certainly should refrain from trying to bring political pressure to bear in the interest of any native sons, realizing that the personnel of the board is sufficiently high to prevent the success of any such attempts.

**San Francisco Chronicle (Independent), July 26:** . . . Moreover, in the present state of the world the entire present force of officers is needed as insurance. We hope there will be no war, but there may be. If there should be the demand will be sudden. Enlisted men can be trained in a few months. It requires years to educate and train an officer. And the lack of trained officers means the unnecessary death of great numbers of enlisted men, a deficiency in potential efficiency of the Army and great unnecessary expense.

**Providence Journal (Republican), July 27:** It is a curious policy that calls for the dismissal of experienced officers and at the same time invites young Americans to present themselves for examination for commissions. Congress has made a brutal requirement of course. Army commissions are in the nature of a contract offered by the Government, but many who accepted them in good faith with a view to a life career will have to give them up. Reflection on this may not encourage young men now sought for second lieutenants to come forward.

**Portland, Me., Evening Express, Aug. 5:** When the members of Congress advanced the National Guard to the first line of defense and reduced the Regular Army to the status of a staff of instructors for the Guard organizations they created a military force that has votes and political influence, and this fact is said to be causing the statesmen at Washington more or less embarrassment. The Guard members do not look with favor upon the wholesale dismissal of Army officers, for the reason that these officers are needed as instructors for their organizations; and they have been sending their protests to Congress to this effect.

The Army officers might protest until "black in the face," as the expression is, and gain little attention, for there are not many of them and they cannot vote. But protests coming from voters and voters who are very nicely organized at that, are another matter; and the attention they are getting from the men of the Guard in various parts of the country is said to be worrying the Congressmen not a little.

Joining with the Guard members in opposing the decimating of the trained officers of the Army are the reserve organizations; which cannot get along very well when deprived of the aid of the teachers who have been supplied them.

The influence of the Guard and the Reserves in politics is not likely to be lessened as time goes on, and these military men begin to learn their power. In the past year or two it has been quite apparent that the reaction against the Military Establishment has been setting in a bit too strongly for the safety and welfare of the country. If the citizen soldiers are able to overcome this to a reasonable degree they will be performing a real service.

**Portland, Me., Press Herald, Aug. 7:** Within a short time the process of paring down the officer personnel of the Army will begin. Men who have devoted a lifetime to this service will be arbitrarily re-

tired. Other officers, well equipped for their profession, seeing nothing in it for them in the future excepting more unfair treatment, will voluntarily seek retirement.

Four million men who were summoned to the colors for national defense a few years ago and who realize how essential it is for this country to have the nucleus of an Army upon which to build in time of need, have disapproved of all that Congress has done, but their protests have been made in vain. The day of reckoning for such unwise action may come, and it may be sooner than any of us think, but it will then be too late to undo the harm which has already been done. Only those men who look forward to the time when the spirit of Bolshevism shall prevail rejoice at the way Congress has treated the Army and they rejoice because to them the Army stands for the preservation of liberty and the enforcement of law, against both of which such men make continual war.

## INFANTRY SCHOOL RESTRICTED BY SHORTAGE OF FUNDS.

The shortage in mileage and transportation funds has made it necessary for the Chief of Infantry to make a revision of the student officers who have been scheduled to go to Fort Benning for instruction. There were originally 450 officer students who were selected to attend the school, but a further study of the transportation funds available revealed the fact that a considerable reduction must be made to conform with that portion of transportation allotted to the Chief of Infantry for this purpose.

A revision of this list cut the number of students down to 70, and it is a probability that this list may be reduced even further. Aside from the Regular officers who are assigned to this instruction at Fort Benning a number of Reserve and National Guard officers will also be ordered to attend the school.

It must be remembered that the mileage of 8 cents per mile is allowed to an officer when changing station, and this is charged to mileage. The crating and packing of household effects and their shipment and the cost of transporting his dependents to the officer's new station is charged to transportation of the Army. Although both of these appropriations were considerably reduced by Congress, the "Transportation of the Army" suffered greatly, and it is for this reason that great care is being exercised in selecting the officers who are to attend the school.

## 33D AND 14TH INFANTRY, U.S.A., MAKE HIGH SHOOTING RECORDS.

The records of rifle and machine gun practice made by the 33d and 14th regiments of Infantry during the firing season of 1922 show a high percentage of qualification.

The 14th Infantry, with the rifle, qualified 63 experts, 203 sharpshooters and 388 marksmen, a total of 654 out of 702 firing. Forty-eight men failed to qualify. The percentage of men qualifying was 93.1.

The 33d Infantry qualified, with the rifle, 134 experts, 231 sharpshooters and 329 marksmen, a total of 694 out of 770 men firing, a percentage of men qualifying of 90. There were 76 men who failed to qualify.

The 14th Infantry qualified, with the machine gun, 68 experts, 51 sharpshooters and 42 marksmen, a total of 161 out of 163 men firing. Only two men failed to qualify. The percentage of men qualifying was 98.7.

The 33d Infantry qualified, with the machine gun, 48 experts, 55 sharpshooters and 45 marksmen, a total of 148 out of 170 firing. There were 22 men who failed to qualify. The percentage of the men qualifying was 87.

The commander of the 19th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, in G. O. 2, July 20, camp at Gatun, Panama Canal Zone, desires to commend Col. W. O. Johnson, 33d Inf., Col. W. H. Oury, 14th Inf., and the members of their respective commands "for this most enviable record and for the untiring, able and efficient effort made by all ranks to attain these results."

"The remarkable percentage increase over the target season of 1921," he says, "and the conditions of wind encountered during the dry season emphasize the efficiency of the personnel and the high standard of training attained, and further justify the judgment of the brigade commander concerning the efficiency of these regiments as expressed in his Record of Tactical Inspection held during March of this year. The standard set by the War Department has generally been exceeded, but the brigade commander desires to commend particularly the following officers whose units attained 900 per cent. or more:

"14th Infantry: Capt. E. A. Abernethy and Capt. I. C. Avery, temporarily commanding 1st Battalion, 95.3 qualified; Lieut. Col. W. M. Goodale, 2d Bn., 95.5; Maj. C. E. McCarthy, 3d Bn., 95.5; Capt. H. F. Kramer, Regt. Hq., Co. 95; 1st Lieut. C. K. Leeper, 1st Bn. Hq. Co., 92; Capt. R. J. Potts, Co. A, 92.4; Capt. I. C. Avery, Co. B, 94.8; Capt. J. D. Joanidy, Co. C, 100; 1st Lieut. A. Pulsifer, 2d Bn. Hq. Co., 100; Capt. C. H. Searcy, Co. E, 98.2; Capt. C. P. Evers, Co. F, 96.8; 1st

Lieut. T. D. White, 3d Bn. Hq. Co., 95.6; Capt. M. W. Oehlertree, Co. I, 98.3; Capt. H. W. Garrison, Co. L, 98.4; Capt. E. A. Abernethy, Co. D (Machine Gun), 96.3; Capt. O. A. Hess, Co. H (Machine Gun), 100; Capt. E. L. McKee, Co. M (Machine Gun), 100.

"33d Infantry: Lieut. Col. E. C. Abbott, commanding 1st Bn., 90.8 per cent. qualified; Maj. W. W. Harris, 2d Bn., 91.4; Maj. E. W. Mills, 3d Bn., 95.7; Capt. E. B. Crabill, Co. A, 92.8; 1st Lieut. C. D. McNary, Co. B, 96.8; Capt. A. D. Johnson, Co. E, 93.1; Capt. R. W. Voegel, Co. F, 90.4; Capt. J. W. Rodman, Co. G, 95.4; 1st Lieut. A. N. Taylor, Hq. Co., 3d Bn., 93.5; Capt. M. J. Mulcahy, Co. I, 100; Capt. L. N. Johnson, Co. K, 96.5; Capt. L. T. Lathrop, Co. L, 91.6; Capt. E. E. Aldridge, Co. M (Machine Gun), 96.6."

## ARMY CRACK SHOTS SHOW TEXANS HOW IT'S DONE.

The Texas state rifle and pistol tournament was held at Camp Bullis two weeks ago, and a team of soldier riflemen went down from Camp Travis, where they demonstrated the undeniable fact that the United States soldier knows how to handle the weapons with which he is equipped.

Maj. W. B. Loughborough, Q.M.C., 90th Division, O.R., won the all-around championship, a combination of pistol and rifle scores. Sergeant Erickson, 9th Inf., with 521 points, missed the state rifle championship by seven points.

Sergeant Dell, 15th Field Art., led the pistol shots with a score of 552. The 15th Field Artillery team won the state pistol team match. The team was composed of 1st Lieutenants Miller and Roberts and Sergeants Dell and Farrell.

But the match which attracted the greatest interest and redounded most to the glory of the Army, as reported by the Trail, was Match No. 8—twenty shots at 1,000 yards. This was open to any competitor using any rifle, any sight and any ammunition. Civilian entrants had all kinds and conditions of made-to-order rifles, telescopic sights, hand-loaded ammunition and all the devices that money could buy or armorsers devise for accurate shooting. The Army team was not offered any financial inducement to enter the match; it was considered useless. They had no chance with all those fancy implements in the hands of crack civilian shots. They stood a good deal of kidding on the range, the burden of which was that the Army was just a little bit scared to enter a real classy event.

But, that bunch of oldtimers on the 5th's team were not to be bluff. They went into the match and 1st Sgt. Gilpin Rumans with an "as issued" O.D. rifle, and a No. 6 peep-sight won the medal and the match with a score of ninety-eight out of 100.

## SEA GIRT SHOOTING MATCHES WILL BE HELD AUG. 28-SEPT. 6.

The 29th Annual Interstate Shooting Tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., will be held Aug. 28 to Sept. 6, inclusive, under the auspices of the state of New Jersey, the Association of American Riflemen, New Jersey State Rifle Association and the Old Guard of New York.

Owing to the lack of an appropriation, the War Department will be unable to pay any expenses of the tournament this year, as has been done in former years, but the above named organizations will carry the matches on nevertheless and rely upon the hearty support of American riflemen to help make good the deficit.

The executive officer of the tournament will be Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and the assistant executives Col. W. T. Rear and W. Libbey, Lieut. Col. A. H. Graff, D. Flynn and Capt. W. H. Richards. The statistical officer is Capt. T. G. Samworth, assisted by Maj. W. H. Palmer, N.Y.N.G.

There are over forty different matches, which include matches for teams and individuals at varying ranges for inviting prizes, consisting of trophies, medals and cash.

The matches are as follows: All-Comers Expert, Boyle Trophy, Cavalry Team, Columbia Trophy, Company Team (N.Y.), Company Team, Company (Tyro), Cruikshank Trophy (N.Y.), Dryden Trophy, Elmer, Gen. E. F. Meany, Gould Individual Rapid Fire, Hayes, Interstate Regimental Team, Libbey Trophy, McAlpin Trophy (N.Y.), Members, National Guard Trophy, Nevada Trophy (presented by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), North America, N.J.S.R.A. Team, Old Guard Matches (N.Y.), Old Guard Trophy (N.Y.), Old Guard Veteran Battalion Match Trophy, Pistol Individual, Pistol Team, Reading, Revolver Team (N.Y.), Roe All-Comers Long Range (N.Y.), Rogers All-Comers Mid-Range (N.Y.), Small-Bore Matches, Sadler, Sea Girt Championship, Sea Girt National Team, Sea Girt National Individual, 2d Co. Governor's Foot Guard Trophy Match, 71st Regiment Trophy (N.Y.), Souvenir Medal, Spencer, Spencer Trophy, Swiss, Veteran Organization Team, Wingate All-Comers Short Range (N.Y.).

A handy printed program is issued giving full information, which can be procured from Lieut. Col. J. Malcom, secretary.

## Airplane Night Flight Washington to New York

The first cross-country night flight ever made in an airplane from Washington to New York city was successfully negotiated by Lieut. Clayton Bissell, Air Ser., one of the few "aces" now on the active list of the Army, who is on duty in Washington. The story of the flight follows:

The trip was made in a standard DH-4B airplane, the start being made from Bolling Field at 9.30 p.m. The course followed was via Baltimore, Aberdeen, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton and New York city. The flight from Washington to Baltimore was made without incident, and on the entire stretch of this trip the lights of both Washington and Baltimore could be seen. From Baltimore the railroad was followed to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, which took Lieutenant Bissell over the Aberdeen Proving Ground. He then cut across to the Delaware river in the vicinity of Wilmington, and proceeded along this river to Philadelphia and Camden. The city of Philadelphia looked very beautiful from the air and the lights of Independence Hall could be picked up from a great distance and constituted an excellent landmark. The river front presented considerable activity, and the sharp contrast between the inky darkness of the water and the bright lights of the streets presented a beautiful spectacle.

About fifteen miles north of Philadelphia along the Delaware the sky indicated the approach of a storm. Lightning flashed intermittently, but as the storm seemed to be moving to the southeast there appeared no reason for changing the course. The clouds soon, however, obscured the ground and it was necessary to descend from an altitude of 4,000 feet to about 600 feet, so as to fly underneath them in order to pick up landmarks and not be forced to depend entirely on the compass. This, however, subsequently proved futile, as the cloud bank descended lower and lower until the plane was down to 400 feet altitude.

It was then necessary to fly south for a short distance, in order to get above the clouds, which at that time were so thick as to render it impossible to see anything on the ground through them. Weather reports had been received to the effect that clear conditions prevailed in New York city, but as local storms had been prevalent in this section throughout the day some apprehension was felt about going over the clouds and taking a chance of being able to come through in the right place. After having flown about ninety miles by dead reckoning, the plane ascended to a height of between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, from which altitude the lights of Trenton could be seen.

Upon arrival in Trenton ideal weather conditions were found. The sky was still overcast, however, and the moon was not seen again until the plane was over lower New York bay. Staten Island, Elizabeth, Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn and the various beach resorts presented a jumble of lights which made it difficult to pick out landmarks.

The plane flew along the eastern shore of Staten Island, over upper New York bay, along the eastern part of Jersey City, and across Manhattan in the vicinity of 42d street, then directly over Brooklyn and Jamaica, and finally to Mitchel Field, Long Island, where a good landing was effected. Landing lights had been installed on the airdrome at Mitchel Field, which renders this station an excellent one for night flying. The personnel at Mitchel Field fired colored rockets which were distinguishable at a considerable distance and proved of great aid to Lieutenant Bissell in picking out the field.

The flight from Washington to New York by this slightly roundabout course, including the time lost in the vicinity of Trenton, consumed three hours and five minutes.

After carefully going over the plane in preparation for the return flight, Lieutenant Bissell left Mitchel Field at 2.15 a.m., Washington time, flew a straight compass course, and landed at Bolling Field at 4.25 a.m., the distance of 225 miles having been covered in two hours and ten minutes. During this return journey the same cloud bank was encountered in the vicinity of Trenton and entirely obscured the city. It was only recognized, however, by the peculiar light effect on the clouds over the city. Ten miles south of Trenton the sky cleared and the stretch of the trip from Philadelphia to Washington was made under perfect weather conditions.

## RECRUITING IN AIR SERVICE RESUMED BY W.D. ORDER.

As was indicated in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that orders were expected to be issued to begin recruiting, the War Department this week sent telegraphic instructions to all corps area commanders to resume enlistments and re-enlistments for the Air Service. It is estimated that this branch is considerably below its authorized strength. Enlistments are open at practically all Air Service stations for men between the ages of 18 and 34, both inclusive, who can pass the requirements.



## Col. Robert C. Davis New Adjutant General

The President has nominated Col. Robert C. Davis, Inf., U.S.A., to be The Adjutant General of the Army with the grade of major general, succeeding Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, Sept. 1, 1922. Upon the confirmation of this nomination by the Senate, General Davis will be the youngest major general in the Army, being not quite 40 years of age. He has been acting The Adjutant General since April 1, 1922, on which date General Harris took advantage before retiring of the accrued leave due him. Since that date General Davis has effected a reduction in personnel and a systematizing and reorganization of The Adjutant General's Office. The reduction has amounted to approximately forty per cent. in officer and twenty-five per cent. in civilian personnel.

The organization of The Adjutant General's Office is now very similar to that perfected by General Davis at Chaumont, France, while Adjutant General of the American Expeditionary Forces, and has resulted in the elimination of some divisions and the consolidation of others. Every effort has been made to expedite action by direct, common sense and business-like methods. In general, all business and records pertaining to the current Army since Feb. 28, 1919, have been consolidated in the State, War and Navy Building, and all other business and records, such as those pertaining to the World War, Spanish-American War, Civil War, etc., have been transferred to other buildings.

Liaison officers from the various departments, branches and divisions of the War Department have been assembled in The Adjutant General's Office for the purpose of acting immediately on all papers pertaining to their several offices. As a result of these and similar changes and innovations The Adjutant General's Office is at all times able with the reduced force to handle the day's current business and maintain a twenty-four-hour service with other governmental departments.

During the World War, General Davis was, first, Assistant Adjutant General, and later Adjutant General of the American Expeditionary Forces. For his services as such he was appointed a brigadier general and was recommended to be a major general, the signing of the armistice preventing this additional promotion. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by our Government, the Legion of Honor (Commander) by France, the Order of the Bath (Companion) by Great Britain, the Order of the Crown (Commander) by Belgium, the Order of the Crown (Commander) by Italy, the Order of Prince Danilo (Grand Officer) by Montenegro, and the Order of La Solidaridad (second class) by Panama.

The citation of the distinguished Service Medal follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Adjutant General of the American Expeditionary Forces he has performed his exacting duties with high professional skill and administrative ability. The exceptional efficiency of the Adjutant General's Department under his direction was a material factor in the success of the staff work at General Headquarters."

Upon returning to the United States, General Davis commanded the 6th Infantry Brigade, and was in general charge of Infantry instruction in the 3d Division. Prior to the World War he participated in the expedition against Santiago in 1898 and in numerous campaigns during the Philippine Insurrection, being cited for gallantry in action against the insurgents near San Bernardo, P.I., Aug. 9, 1899.

In addition to duty with troops and as Adjutant General of the A.E.F., General Davis has served as adjutant and instructor of Infantry tactics at the U.S.M.A., instructor and inspector of Philippine Scouts, and instructor to the Militia of Massachusetts.

He was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 12, 1874, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in April 1898, and was assigned to the 17th Infantry.

### BRITISH INCREASE AIR SERVICE FOR HOME DEFENSE PURPOSES.

Premier Lloyd George, replying in the House of Commons on Aug. 3 to Viscount Curzon, said that the government, as a result of the inquiry by the Committee of Imperial Defense, had decided to adopt the scheme submitted by the Air Ministry to provide a force of 500 machines for home defense at an increased cost of £2,000,000 per annum. Of this sum £900,000 would be provided for by economies in the estimates of the Air Ministry.

Orders for the execution of this program will be placed with private firms in the current year. These decisions, the Premier said, would not prejudice the further expansion of the Royal Air Force at a later date if it was found necessary for national security.

Commander Wedgewood asked, "May I ask whether this great increase in expenditure on the Air Service is due to the

enormous development of the Air Service in France?"

"We had to take all circumstances into account," Mr. Lloyd George answered.

The New York Times correspondent is informed that of the twenty new squadrons which are to be provided under the scheme for aerial defense fifteen will be service squadrons, five will form the beginning of an auxiliary force. Each squadron will have twelve machines for general service, with half a dozen in immediate reserve and others in store reserve.

When this expansion is completed and all units are in existence the Air Force will in case of need be able to put 500 machines in the air for home defense.

British aviation establishments in the past have been strengthened in the last few months, and in India the whole situation is being carefully examined by a small investigating body.

### SIGNAL CORPS PORTRAITS OF ALL QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

The portraits of all the Quartermaster Generals of the Army are being made by the Signal Corps, and as soon as they can be framed they will be hung in the interior of the Quartermaster School at Philadelphia. Beginning with Maj. Gen. Thomas Miffin, U.S.A., who was the first Quartermaster General, August, 1775, to June 5, 1776, and October, 1776, to March 2, 1778, there have been twenty-four Quartermaster Generals, down to and including Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, U.S.A., the present head of the corps, who has applied for retirement, his successor, Col. William H. Hart, having been announced in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Following is the list of Quartermaster Generals whose portraits will be hung in the Q.M. School at Philadelphia after Major General Miffin, dates of service being added:

Col. Stephen Moylan, June 5, 1776-Sept. 27, 1776.  
Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, March 2, 1778-Sept. 30, 1780.  
Col. Timothy Pickens, Aug. 5, 1780-July 24, 1785.  
Col. Samuel Hodgdon, March 4, 1791-April 19, 1792.  
Lt. Col. James O'Hara, April 19, 1792-May 1, 1796.  
Maj. Gen. John Wilkins, Jr., June 1, 1796-April 4, 1812.  
Brig. Gen. Morgan Lewis, April 4, 1812-March 3, 1813.  
Brig. Gen. Robert Swartwout, March 21, 1813-April 29, 1816.  
Col. George Gibson, April 29, 1816-April 14, 1818.  
Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, May 8, 1818-June 10, 1860.  
Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, June 28, 1860-April 22, 1861.  
Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, May 15, 1861-Feb. 6, 1882.  
Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, Feb. 12, 1882-Feb. 23, 1882.  
Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Feb. 23, 1882-July 1, 1883.  
Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, July 1, 1883-June 16, 1890.  
Brig. Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, June 26, 1890-July 26, 1896.  
Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, Aug. 19, 1896-Feb. 16, 1897.  
Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, Feb. 16, 1897-Feb. 3, 1899.  
Brig. Gen. Marshall I. Ludington, Feb. 3, 1899-April 12, 1903.  
Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, April 12, 1903-July 1, 1907.  
Maj. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, July 1, 1907-Sept. 12, 1916.  
Maj. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Sept. 16, 1916-July 22, 1918.  
Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, July 28, 1918-Aug. 22, 1922.

### MORE DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE FROM THE FLEET.

Apparently for the purpose of being prepared to submit data to Congress on the functions of officers in the fleet the Bureau of Navigation has issued a circular letter setting forth that "the duties assigned to officers aboard a ship are not clearly defined in reports, particularly in the cases of officers performing duties as assistant engineer officers, electrical and radio officers on capital ships."

There is a constant pressure from Congress for a reduction in the number of officers in the Navy. The Navy Department has frequently called upon the fleet to seek means for manning the ships with fewer officers, but has invariably met with statements that more officers are needed. To be prepared to make comprehensive statements to Congress, the Bureau of Navigation is now seeking more data as to the duties of officers afloat.

The bureau is also urging commanders to furnish the Navy Department with prompt reports upon the enlisted personnel. The letter sets forth the situation as follows:

1. The Bureau is considerably embarrassed by the failure of commanding officers to promptly forward reports concerning enlisted men. This failure to comply with existing instructions prevents the Bureau from having on hand, at all times, accurate data relative to the number and distribution of enlisted personnel.
2. At the present time it requires an average of seven days for reports from ships and stations on the Atlantic coast to reach the Bureau and twenty days from the Pacific. This would indicate that strict attention is not being paid throughout the Service to prompt rendition of reports on the date of occurrence.
3. In this connection numerous reports and enlistment records are received which have been improperly closed out. Stricter attention to existing instructions is enjoined.
4. The Bureau desires that commanding officers give this matter their personal attention

in order that unnecessary delay and the careless preparation of reports of enlisted personnel be avoided.

### GENERAL FARNSWORTH, C. OF I., HONORED AT HONOLULU.

Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., Chief of Infantry, who has been making an inspection of all Infantry posts and stations throughout the United States and a flying trip to Hawaii, was tendered a great ovation on his arrival at Honolulu. His program at Schofield Barracks consisted of six days of continuous business and social activities from the minute he landed until the transport shoved off for the United States. During the General's stay at Honolulu he was the house guest of Col. John J. Toffey, Jr.

A divisional review was held in his honor and a shelter tent camp (equip. A) was participated in by all of the Infantry regiments stationed at the barracks.

The 35th Infantry in exhibiting Infantry training put on a drill of bayonet training, mass boxing, calisthenics, manual of arms and some close order drill. The 27th Infantry gave exercises in machine gun and howitzer training, while the 21st Infantry performed a battalion extended order drill and gave demonstrations by platoon in hand grenade throwing. The 21st Infantry also gave a demonstration of a battalion in attack which included the use of machine guns, howitzers, 37-mm. guns and hand grenades.

En route home he is inspecting the post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and is planning to visit as many C.M.T.C. and R.O.T.C. camps as is possible. The General is expected back at his desk in Washington about Aug. 19 or 20.

### JAPANESE ACCUSE AMERICA OF SEEKING RAIL CONTROL.

The reopening of diplomatic conversations over the Chinese Eastern Railway has started comment among the vernacular newspapers of Japan, much of it based on misinformation.

The military organs charge that America is attempting to secure sole control of the railway. The Asahi printed an alleged statement by Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, to the effect that the negotiations would entail international complications.

The Foreign Office is considering suggestions in regard to the future of the line. The official view is that an agreement should be possible.

### AIR SERVICE TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATING 25 MEN WEEKLY.

The Air Service Technical School, Rantoul, Ill., which is a result of the consolidation of the Air Service Mechanics' School, the Air Service Photographic School and the Air Service Communications (radio) School, is graduating about twenty-five men every week. Upon their graduation they are being assigned where needed to Air Service units, both in this country and in foreign possessions.

### BALLOON AND AIRSHIP COURSE STILL OPEN FOR CADETS.

Applications are still being considered by the Chief of Air Service for flying cadets for training in balloon and airships for the course which is scheduled to begin on or about Sept. 20 at Belleville, Ill. Complete information can be secured by writing to the Chief of Air Service.

### TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP FOR ARMY AIRSHIP C-2.

Orders have been issued for U.S. Army Airship C-2, now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, to proceed on or about Aug. 15 to Langley Field, Va., in order to be placed in the best possible condition for a transcontinental flight to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., early in September.

The crew of the ship has been officially designated by the Chief of Air Service and are: Maj. H. A. Strauss, commanding officer; Capt. George W. McEntire, Lieut. O. A. Anderson, Lieut. Don L. Hutchins, Master Mechanic William E. Fitch, Engrs., and Staff Sergt. Joseph L. Albrecht, Engrs.

It is contemplated that the C-2, in its flight across the continent, will fly over Washington, D.C.; Akron, Ohio; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Love Field, Dallas, Texas; Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas; Marfa, Texas; Camp Biene, Texas, and Yuma, Ariz. Stops are planned at Scott Field, Brooks Field and Camp Biene.

The purpose of the flight is to establish a transcontinental airship route, to photograph an airway, and at the same time to provide practice for the aeronauts in long-distance cross-country flights. No attempt will be made to establish any record for speed or endurance.

The C-2 is 192 feet long, 64 feet wide and 67 feet high and has a capacity of 72,000 cubic feet. Hydrogen gas is used. The airship is propelled by two 150 horsepower Wright motors and its speed is 65 miles per hour. The highest altitude it can reach is 8,500 feet.

## Examination For Second Lieutenants Postponed

The examination for appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army has been postponed to Oct. 23, 1922.

In order to procure as many young men as possible who are especially fitted by education and training for appointment as second lieutenants, the War Department has adopted the following policy:

The educational institutions designated as "distinguished colleges" at the 1922 inspection, will be allowed to designate, upon the specific recommendation of the P.M.S. and T., not more than twenty-five per cent. of the total number of this year's graduates who completed the second year of the advanced course in a combat unit of the R.O.T.C. and who will be eligible on Jan. 1, 1923, for appointment as second lieutenants. This number is not in addition to the five per cent. who have already been designated "honor graduates."

All other colleges and universities which were inspected by the War Department's representatives in 1922, or recommended for such inspection and not designated "distinguished colleges" will be allowed to designate upon the specific recommendation of the P.M.S. and T., not more than fifteen per cent. of the total number of this year's graduates who completed the second year of the advanced course in a combat unit of the R.O.T.C., and who will be eligible on Jan. 1, 1923, such appointment.

The individuals to be included in the twenty-five per cent. and the fifteen per cent. of the total number of graduates, referred to, are limited to the most promising officer material. It is, therefore, not contemplated that these percentages shall be applied only to those who may desire appointment. Only those, and no more, shall be recommended who by reason of outstanding qualifications fall within the top blocks as limited by the designated percentage of the whole.

The candidates referred to will be granted exemption from the entire mental examination, as is allowed honor graduates of "distinguished colleges" under the provisions of existing regulations. This exemption, however, will apply only to the examination ordered for Oct. 23, 1922.

The professors of M.S. and T. have been instructed to recommend only those for exemption from the mental examination whose attainments in scholarship have been marked and whose proficiency in military training and intelligent attention to duty have merited his approbation.

This examination is still open to all classes of eligibles, i.e., to male citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. Either a warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army of more than two years' service as such, or a Reserve officer, an officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the National Guard, a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or a graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War.

### NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Col. E. D. Bricker, U.S.A., executive officer in the office of Chief of Ordnance, has been relieved of his present duty, and has been ordered to the War College, effective Aug. 15. He is at present on a short leave.

Up to the time the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL went to press, no definite announcement had been made as to the successor of Colonel Bricker. It was stated or good authority that Major J. G. Booton, O.D., is being seriously considered for the place.

Major Booton was formerly chairman of the Ordnance Section of the War Department Claims Board, which has been dissolved, and his efficient discharge of these duties won for him the approval of the War Department. He is now Chief of the Administrative Division of the office of Chief of Ordnance.

### ALL-NAVY WELCOME DINNER FOR SECRETARY DENBY.

Plans are being discussed for an All-Naval, on Sept. 15 as a welcome to Secretary Denby upon his return from his trip to the Orient. It is expected that the commission which conducted the first All-Naval dinner to the satisfaction and entertainment of all the officers on duty in Washington and vicinity will shortly hold a meeting, at which it will be decided whether to make an attempt to hold the affair when the Secretary returns. The Secretary arrived Aug. 10 at Guam, where he will remain for several days looking over the situation on the island.

### COLONEL VIDMER INSPECTS UNITS IN TRAINING CAMP.

Col. George Vidmer, executive officer, office Chief of Cavalry, recently made an inspection trip to Camp Devens, Mass., where he inspected the 1st Squadron of the 3d Cavalry and the 1st Corps Area training troops. The men at this camp were in excellent physical shape, their morale was high in spite of the serious blow which Congress dealt the Army, and all were working hard in conjunction with the National Guard, Regular officers, O.M.T.C. and R.O.T.C. Colonel Vidmer was most enthusiastic as to the accomplishments of these summer camps.



## Naval Officers Address a Mammoth Audience

Another step in the development of the spirit of mutual understanding between the American people and the American Navy was made on June 22, when two naval officers laid before a vast audience a series of views tending to a broader comprehension of the scope and duty of the Service. The speakers were Capt. T. A. Kearney, manager of the New York Navy Yard, and Comdr. C. S. McDowell, and the audience included the vast army of hearers on land and sea who "tuned in" their radio sets to hear the program, scheduled as "Navy Night," by the WJZ broadcasting station at Newark, N.J. The officers spoke by invitation.

Captain Kearney told his hearers of his pride in the Service, to which he has devoted thirty years of his life. He protested energetically against the application of qualifying adjectives to our Navy: "We of the Navy prefer professionally to think and speak and live in the Navy—not a big Navy, or a little Navy, or an inadequate Navy—for these be qualifying words and phrases susceptible of vague meanings. We prefer, as Americans, to think and speak and carry on in your Navy, . . . and if there must be further comparison, then it is our wish and purpose that these be superlatives; . . . that your Navy must and shall be second to none. That it shall excel in all the attributes that go to make for its success."

The captain then stressed the fact that the new naval ratio meant just that, that the United States Navy should be second to none, and begged his audience to be rational rather than hysterical in post-war economic reduction and readjustment. In conclusion he pledged them the co-operation of the Navy at all times.

Commander McDowell spoke upon the "Navy in Peace," and told of the necessity of keeping a highly trained personnel abreast of the improvements constantly being made. He described the long weary hours that are demanded of this personnel, and reminded the critic who sneers at the sailors disporting themselves along the beach in summer that the same sailors are exposed to the bitterest winter weather as well.

The commander then paid a high tribute to the spirit of both the Army and Navy, calling to mind the splendid efficiency with which they function in times of public emergency, such as the San Francisco fire or the Washington theater disaster. He emphasized the fact that the Navy is a first-class publicity agent, and that its visits to the various ports of the world help to build up a knowledge of American institutions and customs which are conducive to international friendship. He closed as follows:

"Let us, then, think of our Navy as a far-flung frontier, maintaining contact with all the countries of the world; the men of the Navy as American salesmen, selling what America is and what she stands for. Don't knock the Navy. Boost, and be proud of it."

### NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1881

#### WARMLY GREETED IN JAPAN.

The visit of Secretary of the Navy Denby and the twenty-seven members of the U.S. Naval Academy class of 1881 to Japan as the guests of Admiral Baron Uryu, of the Imperial Japanese navy, marked what their host called "the greatest epoch in all history." The Americans went across the Pacific on a purely friendly mission, unconnected with politics, and therefore the hearty welcome which they received from the entire Japanese nation is especially significant. Our correspondent, with the party, declares that the entire Japanese experience has been a continuous round of elaborate functions, receptions, lunches, garden parties and banquets.

The party totaled sixty-five in all, including the twenty-seven members of the class, their families and guests. They arrived on the naval transport Henderson, after a trip that included a reception in Hawaii.

#### The Visit to Hawaii.

The Henderson arrived on June 17 at Honolulu, where the Secretary was welcomed by Gen. C. P. Summerall, U.S.A., Admiral Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and Governor Farrington. A thorough inspection was made of the defenses of Pearl Harbor, where Secretary Denby declared that a major naval defense base was to be perfected. He said that Pearl Harbor was not included in the Four-Power Naval Treaty, since it was regarded as a continental and not an insular base.

A reception was given by Governor Farrington, featured by the presence of Hawaiian musicians, who entertained with their native songs and instruments. The next day an automobile tour of the island was arranged by the Chamber of Commerce and a trip was made over the coral reefs in glass-bottomed boats. On June

19 the Henderson started for Yokohama, where she arrived on July 2.

#### Reception at Yokohama.

The ship was met by an escort of destroyers and seaplanes and was ushered into the harbor, amid bursting bombs, flaming fireworks and flying flags. A special launch carried Admiral Baron Uryu, the host of his old classmates, out to the transport, where he sprang across the last few feet of water and raced up the ladder to meet his old comrades. He was enthusiastically greeted. The officers and statesmen relapsed into a group of midshipmen of forty years ago and old Annapolis jokes and greetings filled the air.

Admiral Uryu was accompanied by his wife, Baroness Uryu, who went out to the ship as the bearer of a message of welcome to the ladies of the party. A special representative of the Premier, Admiral Kato, was present, together with a number of representatives of the Japanese government as well as an official American committee of welcome. The party was taken by special train to Tokyo.

#### The Welcome in the Capitol.

The entire Japanese nation seemed to take delight in bidding the party welcome to the national capital. This was reflected in the cordial welcome extended by the Tokyo press.

The first day in Tokyo was spent in sight-seeing. The official welcome began at noon on July 4, when the Japanese Premier, Admiral Kato, entertained the party at an elaborate lunch. The Premier welcomed the naval officers as members of a professional brotherhood and made a plea for better understanding and continued peace between the two nations. Secretary Denby, responding, thanked the Admiral for his splendid work at Washington and declared that he hoped all differences might be settled in that way.

The class banquet was held at the Bankers' Club in Tokyo that evening. It was a strictly Annapolis affair and was marked by the presentation to Admiral Baron Uryu of a silver loving cup on the part of his classmates. Meanwhile Baroness Uryu entertained the other members of the party at a dinner at the Mitsui Club, followed by a performance at the Imperial Theater.

The death of Prince Higashi-Fushima caused the cancellation of the proposed court dinner at the Imperial Palace, which was to have been given on July 5 by the Empress and the Prince Regent. Despite the death of the Prince, however, the Empress received the entire party in a special audience on that day, while the Prince Regent received Secretary Denby and the naval officers.

Baron Goto, Mayor of Tokyo, was host to the party at lunch, and this was followed by tea at the Akasaka Palace. Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet at his official residence that night.

The following day the party was entertained at the Tokyo Peace Exhibition by Governor Usami and other officials. Secretary Denby spoke, paying high tribute to "Bushido," the spirit of Japanese knighthood, which he declared to be the code of the gentleman. Immediately after the luncheon there the Secretary went to the Imperial University, where he talked intimately for an hour to 1,000 law students. In the evening the party was entertained at dinner by Viscount Shibusawa, in one of the most famous restaurants of the empire, attended by the Premier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and many others.

#### The Perry Monument.

The party, on July 7, visited the monument erected to Commodore Perry, who opened Japan to civilization. On the road to the monument they passed approximately 20,000 men, women and children, who greeted them with waving flags, shouting and cheers. This experience was repeated in every village passed through.

Secretary Denby planted a tree beside Perry's monument in honor of the American sailor who introduced Japan to Western civilization, and both American and Japanese statesmen took advantage of the opportunity to pledge one another mutual friendship on the part of their nations.

The party sailed for Nagasaki on July 14.

### NAVY IS PERFECTING THE RADIO TELETYPE.

The wonders of radio development daily outstrip the wildest flights of the imagination, and this is no better exemplified than in a series of tests now being conducted by the Navy Department with aircraft at the naval air station at Anacostia. Typewriting in the clouds in an airplane while radio duplicates the letters on the keyboard at a station many miles away and the message is reeled off in print—this, it would seem, is the ultimate in the miracles of science.

And this is the development which will give to naval planes a means of communication in advance of the radio telegraph and radio telephone, now in current use. That such a development will be of incalculable value to all forms of aviation, commercial and military, follows inevitably

from the heels of the work now being done by the Navy.

The Navy is assured of a means of accurate communication between planes of the air fleet and battleships, so essential to the close co-operation required in fleet operations.

The teletype, which is the name of the device used in this means of communication, has been adapted to aircraft radio work by experts working in conjunction with the Navy Department, and the success so far attained assures the practicability of the scheme in every detail.

The sending instrument of the teletype is mounted in a standard type of Navy plane. It resembles in general the commercial typewriter. Each key is connected to the radio installation in the plane and when a letter is struck on the keyboard a radio impulse is sent out and is received at a station on the ground. The similarity to the typewriter is completed in the equipment of the receiving end of the device. When, for example, the letter "A" is struck on the key-board in the air the radioactive energy released travels to the recording instrument and selectively energizes the type-letter "A," causing it to be reproduced on paper carried in the receiver.

The teletype has been in use for eight years in connection with land wire operations, but its application to radio use is a recent development and the present tests now going on at the naval air station are the first that have ever been conducted in aircraft. Within the past year successful tests were carried on with the teletype operated by radio between the naval air station at Anacostia and the Bureau of Standards in Washington, a distance of nine miles. This laid the foundation for further work in connection with airplanes.

As the tests are carried on at present the transmitting instrument of the teletype is mounted in the plane and the receiver is located on the ground at the station, but experts who are carrying on the work point out that a reversal of this operation, where the recording instrument is carried in the plane and messages are sent out to it from the ground stations, is a development merely involving detail. As applied to the Navy, the radio teletype will be a great improvement over methods now in use for communication between ships and aircraft. With the printed message reeled off on the receiver, much of the chance for error will be eliminated. This will be a marked step in advance, in that it will allow of explicit directions to scouting and combat planes in flight by the commander-in-chief of the fleet and will enable scouts and other types of planes to convey accurate and detailed information to the high command.

### LIBERTY MOTOR IMPROVED BY NAVAL AIR EXPERTS.

Alterations and changes of the standard Liberty engine by naval experts connected with the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department have been responsible for the vast improvement in operating conditions of navy planes and have made possible long distance flights without mishap.

The increased reliability of the Liberty engine has been the subject of report and comment by commanders of naval air squadrons operating with the fleets and letters of commendation have been sent to the officers responsible for the improvement by the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

At the time of the armistice the Navy had some 4,000 Liberty engines, representing an outlay of approximately \$16,000,000 of government funds. The engines were subject to unanticipated forced landings of frequent occurrence and general overhauls. Timing gears broke, the oil consumption was excessive and much trouble was experienced with spark plugs due to their fouling, particularly at low speeds.

To the most serious fault, that with gear failures, the naval technicians gave first consideration. By redesign of the timing gear the trouble was completely eliminated. Pistons were modified by cutting a groove around the edge of the lower piston ring groove and drilling oil return holes to the inside of the piston; with this change the spark plug troubles were eliminated, as it prevented oil from getting into the combustion chamber.

To eliminate generator failures a flexible drive was substituted and this has proved altogether satisfactory in flight test. To overcome cylinder water jacket cracking a reinforcing strip welded across the top of the cylinder on the inside of the water jacket yielded excellent results.

The Liberty engine ignition system had never been entirely satisfactory and recent changes by the Bureau of Aeronautics include the substitution of a twelve-volt ignition system in place of the eight-volt system.

The alterations and changes in the Liberty engine which have been effected were under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. Sydney M. Kraus and Lieut. Bruce G. Leighton of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Letters commending their work in this connection have been addressed to them by the chief of the bureau.

## Officers of the Navy Eligible for Promotion

Following closely upon the lists of officers of the Navy eligible for promotion announced on page 1201 of this paper Aug. 5, are the following lists given out this week by the Bureau of Navigation:

#### Line Officers Eligible for Promotion.

The following line officers who recently became eligible for promotion to lieutenant have been advanced in date as follows. This change is caused by the retirement of Lt. (j.g.) Anthony McLaughlin, who became eligible for promotion to lieutenant on Dec. 31, 1921, but was retired July 31, 1922, prior to having been commissioned as a lieutenant.

Dec. 31, 1921, Lt. (j.g.) James M. Connally.  
Jan. 1, 1922, S. B. Stadler, v. Butler, pro.  
Jan. 2, S. E. Haddon, v. Esler, pro.  
Jan. 4, L. F. Kingle, v. Sloman, died.  
Jan. 8, F. A. Brandecker, v. Ronan, ret.  
Jan. 11, A. Wrightson, v. Bigelow, res.  
Jan. 13, E. H. Smith, v. Stephan, res.  
Feb. 1, H. K. Smoot, v. Murray, pro.; G. McLaughlin, v. Bogusch, pro.  
Feb. 7, W. E. McElendon, v. Presnell, ret.; L. E. Myers, v. Ball, ret.  
Feb. 11, R. S. Smith, jr., v. English, pro.; H. C. Flanagan, v. Wright, pro.  
Feb. 14, F. A. Saunders, v. Buchalter, res.  
March 2, G. E. Ernest, v. Read, pro.  
March 4, W. F. Roseman, v. Staley, ret.  
March 23, J. G. McFarland, v. Moore, ret.  
March 28, J. P. Dix, v. Strickland, pro.  
April 2, R. E. Davenport, v. Green, res.  
April 4, W. Wakefield, v. Elmer, res.  
April 19, S. B. Blaisdell, v. Smith, pro.  
April 26, H. L. Dodson, v. Etheridge, res.  
April 27, R. W. Bruner, v. Millin, pro.; D. Taylor, v. Moss, ret.  
May 1, R. F. McCall, v. McIver, res.  
May 2, R. O. Bartlett, v. O'Brien, pro.  
May 17, L. Dreller, v. Kingman, pro.  
May 21, J. D. Barner, v. Gromer, pro.  
May 26, C. L. Lewis, v. Nevins, ret.  
May 27, M. F. Schoeffel, v. Lewis, ret.  
June 3, L. H. O. Johnson, v. Thompson, pro.  
June 16, L. P. Harris, v. Randolph, res.  
June 27, R. E. Daniels, v. Carrington, ret.  
July 1, G. R. Bostain, v. Foster, res.  
July 2, L. L. Waite, v. Stone, res.  
July 4, L. S. Tichenor, v. James, died.  
July 7, J. R. Tobin, v. Perkins, pro.  
July 8, H. P. Knickerbocker, v. Flynn, res.  
July 12, J. N. McTigwan, v. Robinson, pro.

The following line officers have become eligible for promotion to grade of lieutenant from date indicated:

July 16, 1922, W. Hartenstein, v. Johnson, ret.  
July 28, M. P. Higgins, v. Dunwoody, res.  
Aug. 1, C. A. Scott, v. Davis, res.; W. L. Peterson, v. Riley, ret.; P. C. Warner, v. Danielak, ret.; R. F. Tyler, v. C. L. Laver, ret.

The following officers have become eligible for promotion to rank of lieutenant (j.g.) from Aug. 1, 1922: C. E. Godkin, A. S. Billings, H. C. Behner, R. E. Kraus.

#### Staff Officers Eligible for Promotion.

The following officers of the Medical Corps have become eligible for promotion to grade of passed assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant, from July 16, 1922, with their running mate, William Hartenstein: F. M. Allen, J. Braun.

The following officers of the Supply Corps who originally became eligible for promotion to passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant, from July 12, 1922, with their running mate, H. P. Knickerbocker, will now take rank from July 8, 1922, with that running mate, whose date of rank has also been changed: W. Elliott, J. E. Ford, J. E. Hunt, H. J. McManus, W. E. Woods, A. W. Urquhart, L. A. Ketterer, J. J. Carroll, E. H. Hull, N. A. Overand, H. N. Hill, C. H. Converse, L. V. Brown, J. W. Flavell, C. A. Brinkman, A. W. Eldred, C. A. Cameron, J. H. Kyger, J. T. Lareau, M. McCray, P. K. Coona, R. L. Koester.

The following officers of the Supply Corps have become eligible for promotion to grade of passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant, from July 16, 1922, with their running mate, William Hartenstein: R. E. Brown, C. Muehl, C. Schaaf, F. Ivanhoe, R. E. Snedaker, R. W. Byrns, G. W. Davis, W. Wine, G. Bruda, D. M. Robinson, A. S. Reid, R. H. Lenson, R. R. Blaisdell, E. F. Ney.

To be lieutenants (j.g.) in the Supply Corps from Aug. 1, 1922: R. H. Sullivan, H. E. Wathen.

### ADMIRAL WASHINGTON HAS HOUSING PLAN FOR SERVICES.

Admiral Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has again taken up the question of living quarters for officers in Washington. He not only proposes to establish a clearing house of information for naval officers and men, but will ask the War Department to co-operate in this matter. In September of 1920 the Bureau of Navigation made efforts in this direction and they proved of great benefit to the Service. Recently little interest has been taken in the housing question and as a result a great many officers have been compelled to spend a week or so after they arrive in Washington hunting quarters.

The following is the memorandum which Admiral Washington sent to the War Department and the bureau chiefs of the Navy:

"During the present abnormal condition of the housing problem it is very desirable that all naval personnel assist in helping others to find suitable living quarters in this vicinity (Washington, D.C.). The Detail Office will keep an index of all information on this subject, readily accessible to Navy personnel.

"All officers about to leave are urged to register this information as soon as they have decided to vacate their present quarters. In addition, all officers bearing of suitable quarters are requested to also register as much information as they may have, even though this information be very meager and incomplete.

"To register or receive information, write or visit Room 3400, S.W.N. building, or telephone Branch 900."



## Interesting Books

### LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

*Development of Tactics—World War*, by Lieutenant General Balck, German army, translated by Harry Bell, published by General Service Schools Press, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. 295 pages.

With characteristic Teutonic thoroughness and accuracy, Lieutenant General Balck of the German army has systematically analyzed the lessons which the World War drove home to military observers. His work deals with the changes in tactics which actual test, in the crucible of conflict, forced both the Allies and the Central Powers to make. The book is remarkably free from prejudice, and will be a valuable addition to the library of any student of military history.

The work opens with a discussion of the dangers of peace-time sloth, by which the writer terms the failure to learn the lessons of current history. A compelling truth sounds a keynote, which soldiers and statesmen of all times as well as all nations would do well to heed: "Troops will have to pay later on, with streams of blood, for knowledge gained under the fire of the enemy."

### In the Beginning.

A clearly comprehensible résumé of the organization, aims, condition and tactical systems of the German army of 1914 is given. The author criticizes the neglect of a study of defense systems, due to the fallacious belief that a good offensive army would always function equally well on the defense, and declares that the whole spirit of German leadership was to seek an annihilating battle as quickly as possible. For this reason little attention was paid to defense, other than to provide for the holding of a single line, fortified in depth as much as possible.

The lack of machine guns is also criticized (there were but six to a regiment in the beginning), and the organization of field artillery into six-gun batteries, which limited each gun to 136 rounds of ammunition, in the caisson. Realizing the advantage of the French four-gun batteries, with their 312 rounds of available ammunition, the German batteries were later reduced. The infantry division (consisting of four regiments of infantry and two of field artillery) is also subject to criticism, though the representation of all fighting arms therein was a point in its favor.

The author states that "at the beginning of the war, the Imperial Austrian army was not a valuable instrument."

It is interesting to follow the treatment of the Allied fire tactics in the beginning of the war. The Germans resented the use of sharpshooters in trees and cabbage patches, and it is easy to read, between the lines, the growth of the panic which resulted in the Belgian deportations and reprisals. The lack of sufficient artillery support is blamed by the author for the resort to the spade on all fronts, although he pays a sincere tribute to the excellence of the French gunners.

### Particular Lessons Taught.

German tactics were admittedly at fault during the first advance, when strategic reserves were discarded and the heavy expenditure of force finally brought the victor to a halt. The trench warfare was not voluntarily assumed, but was necessitated by the fact that England had "created an army out of nothing" and the Germans were forced to dig to hold what they had. They rejected a formation in depth, but the enemy artillery soon forced the installation of shelters in the rear of the line.

The French attack on the Auberville-sur-Tour line, of Sept. 14, 1915, taught the Germans that they must establish a defense of two positions, including both a battle and a reserve line. The surprise effect of the tanks is discounted, in dealing with the Somme offensive, but the lessons of both the Allied failure on the Somme and the German failure at Verdun showed that defense positions must be of great depth, held by automatic fire and backed up by preparations for a prompt counter-offensive.

### Lessons from Other Fronts.

The chief liability of Russia is declared to have been her higher officers. The troops were efficient and well-led, and are declared to have been superior to those of Austria, but the Russian attempt to use Joffre's tactics was handicapped by lack of proper artillery effect. Later attempts to advance by means of mass attacks resulted in the needless sacrifice of many men.

Cadorna's Italian defeat is ascribed to the use of gas, against which the Italian gas masks were no defense. The question of mountain tactics is treated at some length.

### The Newer Tactics.

The lessons of the war, on all fronts, resulted in changes in technique and the developments of new technique covering a wide range of subjects. These include the use of tanks, of war dogs and of wireless. Synchronizing the airplane propeller and machine gun led to the increased use of

planes and the consequent discard of the efficiency of the dirigible.

All of these combined to produce a new principle of defensive tactics, viz., that the object is no longer to cling to terrain but rather to inflict the most damage to the enemy while preserving one's own forces.

The book closes with a treatment of the spring offensive of 1918, with its new tactics of short, powerful artillery preparation, and its failure due to the increased offensive power of the French. He declares that the arrival of large quantities of American troops forced the decision to evacuate the Marne.

The last defensive was spoiled by the revolution at home, so that the leaders were given no chance to test out their new methods of defense.

L. M. L.

## Voice of the Services

*The Army and Navy Journal will gladly publish letters from its subscribers but assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed therein.*

### THE FISH BILL.

#### TO THE EDITOR:

The subject of twenty-five-year retirement for the soldier is and has been his pet topic to converse on for the last forty or forty-five years. Congress, after a long time, passed a bill which was better than the twenty-five-year retirement (double time). After double time was allowed there was no agitation for a twenty-five-year retirement bill, for there was no cause for it. The soldier realized that Congress and the country were doing justice to him by allowing double time, for every soldier desired from six to eight years' foreign service anyway. Now things are quite different. The double time has been discontinued and there is little future to be seen to remain in service with a grind of thirty years' straight time ahead of one. The reward of retirement is not very great, at best, for an enlisted man. Any man that serves honestly and faithfully for twenty straight years is entitled to the small reward that he receives now after thirty years' service.

I should think after our seeing that there were no hopes of Congress listening to our pleas for a twenty-five-year retirement, since they have discontinued our double time, that our efforts to practically retire ourselves in a way which is embodied in a bill and has been introduced by Representative Fish will not be blocked.

HOPING.

### RECORD OF 18TH INFANTRY.

#### TO THE EDITOR:

Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 18th Inf., took active part in the war with Spain in the Philippines. 1st and 2d Battalions, 18th Inf., entered Manila Aug. 13, 1898. Cos. I, K, L and M, 18th Inf., were at Honolulu, H.I., for quite a while and arrived at Cavite, P.I., two or three months after the armistice was signed. Some persons erroneously say and affirm, viz: "The 18th U.S. Infantry (the entire regiment) was at Honolulu and took no active part in the war with Spain in the Philippines." I have stated facts pure and simple.

MAESTRO.

## Sport

### 2D CORPS AREA CHAMPS.

The baseball championship of the 2d Corps Area was won by the 12th Field Artillery of the 2d Division, in a series, played at Camp Travis, Texas, July 24-26. The 12th already wore the crown of Camp Travis, which it had assumed after the regular series and had then retained during a post-season championship schedule, when the nine representing Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived to clash with the cannoners.

The first game was won by the Artillery after a ten-inning battle, the final score being 9-7.

Two days later the team met again and Fort Sam Houston very nearly evened the count. Walgraff, their hurler, let the 12th down with only six hits, while his teammates nicked Sproul for eight. The final count was 6-4.

By this second victory the 12th hog-tied the corps area pennant to their colors.

### FINALS OF 2D CORPS AREA POLO MATCHES.

The polo championship tournament of the 2d Corps Area simmered down to a contest between the four representing Camp Dix, N.J., and Governors Island, N.Y., when the latter team eliminated the New Jersey National Guard by a score of 13-3 at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on Aug. 9. The final battle will take place at Fort Hamilton, on Aug. 13. Camp Dix won from Camp Vail on Aug. 8.

The New Jersey Cavalrymen (more

commonly known as the Essex Troop) were beaten in a rather one-sided contest, featured by the stellar work of Capt. Benjamin F. Caffey, Jr. (aid to General Bullard), at No. 1, who scored four goals, and Maj. Augustus G. Rudd at No. 2, who drove through the same number. Maj. Selby H. Frank, No. 3, counted two more, while Maj. Arnold N. Krogstad, back, made one. Lieuts. J. Neal and J. Husk of the Guard scored one each, which added to Captain Caffey's handicap of one goal, gave them three. Lieut. C. Boycott was No. 3 and Maj. H. Bush, back.

An exceptionally large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance.

### ARMY POLO TEAM WINS IN JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

Four hard-riding, hard-hitting Army officers galloped away with a 15-2 polo victory from the Myopia Perroquets of Boston at the opening of the junior championship polo tournament at Point Judith, Narragansett Pier, R.I., on Aug. 9.

The team representing the Army consisted of Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Cav., and Maj. Arthur H. Wilson, Cav. (both of whom are riding instructors at West Point), Maj. William W. Erwin, Cav., from the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kas., and Maj. Louie A. Beard, Q.M.C., from Fort Royal, Va.

The soldiers ran away with the game from the beginning, their team work being especially good. Major Beard, No. 2, scored seven goals and Major Wilson, No. 1, three (one of which he snatched out of the air). Colonel Brown, No. 3, drove three across and Major Erwin at back, also counted one.

The Boston team consisted of Messrs. Robert Almy (one goal), Russel Burrage (one goal) and Frederick Ayer at 1, 3 and back, respectively, while Maj. G. H. Patton played No. 2.

Among the spectators was Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the 1st Corps Area, who seemed especially pleased with the brilliant riding of Majors Beard and Wilson.

### THE NEW NAVY "PLEBES."

The new class at the Naval Academy is being tested for athletic material during the summer. The four battalions have been contesting with one another in boxing, track and field, and crew, and some likely material has been uncovered. In addition, Flippen of the new class, is considered a likely candidate for center of the football team, which place is vacant due to the graduation of Captain Larson. Flippen was center of the Center College eleven last year.

The boxing contests have revealed good material in Allen, Collins and McMullan, while the crew candidates are yet to be chosen. Interbattalion races took place this week.

A track and field meet was held Aug. 5, and the performances were uniformly good. Indications were given that some fine material had been brought into the Academy through the new class.

### 6TH CAVALRY POLO.

The All Stars eliminated the 6th Cavalry from the race for the Anniston Chamber of Commerce Polo Trophy at Camp McClellan, Ala., on Aug. 5, by the very close margin of 7 to 6, after playing an extra period because of a tie. The entire game was the fastest and most exciting ever played at Camp McClellan, and although a rain storm interfered in the fourth period it did not prevent finishing the game nor did it drive away any of the 3,000 spectators. The feature of the game was the excellent playing of Colonel Tompkins, for the Cavalry, whose stick work was phenomenal, and of Captain Cunningham for the All Stars. The line-ups: Cavalry.—No. 1, Captain Truxes; No. 2, Captain Harry; No. 3, Major Duval; No. 4, Colonel Tompkins.

All Stars.—No. 1, Captain Cheves; No. 2, Captain Cunningham; No. 3, Major Rhinehardt; No. 4, Major Estes.

The Troop A polo team of the 6th Cavalry met the team from the Training Center Squadron on Aug. 3 and galloped away from them 3 to 0. The winning team is composed of No. 1, Sergeant Brown; No. 2, Private Mikesell; No. 3, Sergeant Ericson; No. 4, Sergeant Hartman. Goals—Brown 2, Mikesell 1.

### POLO, 105TH CAV., WISCONSIN.

Polo has become the chief subject after drill periods with officers of the 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin N.G., and each evening sees a group of enthusiasts at play on grounds adjacent to the armory. The officers stationed at Milwaukee are progressing rapidly, two evenly matched teams having already been developed in the four months' play.

The annual encampment at Camp Douglas, Wis., furnished plenty of opportunities for the sport, the terrain being especially adapted. The feature game of the camp brought together the team of the 14th Cavalry, U.S.A., and a selected

Guard Cavalry team, the Regulars finishing on the long end of a 5 to 3 score.

The Guardsmen scored their points in the first two frames, but thereafter never seriously threatened. Col. James J. Quill, commanding the regiment, is actively sponsoring the development of the game.

### BOXING AND TENNIS AT CAMP LEWIS.

The following championships in boxing were announced July 18 as a result of the R.O.T.C. boxing tournament at Camp Lewis, Wash.: Bantamweight, Cooley (F.A.), Oregon Aggies; featherweight, Donahoo (F.A.), University of Utah; lightweight, Clopton (Engrs.), Stratford University; welterweight, Latimer (F.A.), University of Utah; middleweight, Davis (Inf.), Washington State; light-heavyweight, Hinds (F.A.), Colorado Aggies; heavyweight, Brown (Inf.), Idaho University, and Hinds (F.A.), Colorado Aggies, draw.

In the tennis tournament double finals were played July 18, Reeves and Sheffield, 1st Co., defeating Wulff and Mahood, 1st Co., by scores of 6-4, 6-3, 6-8, 2-6, 6-4.

### BASEBALL AT EDGEWOOD, MD.

The following baseball games, in which the team from the 1st Gas Regiment, U.S.A., has taken part, have been played at Edgewood Arsenal, and other posts noted:

July 5.—1st Gas Regiment vs. Curtis Bay at Curtis Bay. Score 20 to 0, favor of 1st Gas Regiment.

July 8.—Edgewood Mechanical Division vs. 34th Infantry Battalion. Score 3 to 3. Games called on account of rain. 1st Gas Regiment vs. Curtis Bay; game forfeited by Curtis Bay.

July 12.—1st Gas Regiment vs. Tanks at Camp Meade. Score 12 to 11, favor of Tanks.

July 15.—1st Gas Regiment vs. Fort Howard at Edgewood. Score 8 to 6, favor of 1st Gas Regiment.

## Military and Naval Clubs and Societies

### M.O.W.W. CONVENTION.

Secretary of War John W. Weeks, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of War J. Mayhew Wainwright and Gen. John J. Pershing have accepted invitations to speak at the convention of the Military Order of the World War in Atlantic City on Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The Army and Navy Journal has undertaken to help direct the publicity for this convention and all available information regarding it will be kept on file in the office. The JOURNAL will be glad to answer any inquiries about the big meeting.

The personnel of the publicity committee for the convention is as follows: Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O.R.C., ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL, chairman; Maj. Mortimer Remington, 312 Belleville avenue, Newark, N.J., vice chairman; Maj. Charles W. Briggs, 1405 Merchants' National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Maj. Milton H. Epstein, 27 7th avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; Lieut. Edward S. Glavis, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Harry C. Lear, Bonus Booth, Cadillac square, Detroit, Mich., and Lieut. Charles P. Curtis, 71 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

### REUNION 78TH (LIGHTNING) DIVISION.

The 78th (Lightning) Division will hold its first reunion Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 in Atlantic City, N.J. The Lightning Division, which served in the Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Limey sector and in the Meuse-Argonne drive, was organized at Camp Dix, N.J., and was composed of National Army men from New Jersey, New York and Delaware, Illinois and the New England states. Lieut. Col. A. J. l'Heureux, who was formerly adjutant of the division, is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. The social activities will include a rally on Steel Pier, a frolic on the beach and in the surf, and a concert. Although the men who constituted this division are now scattered throughout the United States, it is believed that every state in the union will be represented at the first annual gathering.

The commander of the Lightning Division at Camp Dix, during its operations in the A.E.F., and also during its demobilization was Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, assistant chief of staff, G-1, in charge of personnel and acting deputy Chief of Staff. Col. Charles D. Herron, who is executive officer of the personnel division of the General Staff, was the chief of staff of the division. Lieut. Col. Wait C. Johnson, operations and training division of the General Staff, and Maj. James I. Frink, office of the Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of government sales, both served with the Lightning Division as assistant chiefs of staff. It is the intention of all of these officers, if their duties will permit, to be present at the Atlantic City celebration.



## E D I T O R I A L

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—Camille Flammarion.

Destruction of Army First  
Step in Overthrow  
of Government

TWO news items of the past week bring out into the open in a startling fashion the proof that back of the persistent attacks on all efforts to create a real Army for the United States of America, back of the utterly unjustifiable reduction of the Regular Army, back of the failure to make the appropriations necessary to put the National Guard and Reserve forces of this country on a proper basis of efficiency, is the desire to leave the Government of the United States in such a condition of weakness that it cannot prevent social disorders incident to the readjustment of living conditions after the World War from being used as an excuse for attempts to overthrow the existing form of government of the United States by force.

The first news item tells of the arrest of Joseph Kawalski, alias several different names, who is a direct emissary from Moscow of the Soviet Government, here for the purpose of organizing Communists. The dispatch further gives conclusive evidence of the fact that much of the violence which is taking place and has taken place during strikes can be directly traced to his work. It tells of his organization, the ultimate object of which is the overthrow of the individualistic democracy which the Constitution of the United States provides for, and the substitution therefor of Communism.

## Attack Morale of Armed Forces

The second dispatch is from Washington and tells of a determined effort being made by the Communists to undermine the morale of the armed forces of the United States by urging the men of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps not to fire if called upon to do so when on strike duty.

The careful student of any revolutionary movement will always find that the revolutionists only have really succeeded when the Army has been converted to their viewpoint, or at least has reached a point of indifference with respect to the defense of the government to be overthrown. The ordinary idea of masses of infuriated citizens gallantly overcoming the real resistance of trained troops is not borne out by any of the facts of military history. In the first place, in all revolutionary movements, the mass of civilians do nothing, one way or another, except as a rule to avoid the points where the fighting is taking place. Confused in their own minds with respect to the issues involved, disorganized, fearful for the safety of their families and their property, accustomed to rely upon the police for protection, they exercise no decisive influence one way or another.

The determined leaders of the revolutionary movement, united by a common purpose and a careful organization, and backed up by a certain number of armed men with sufficient determination to take the risk which fighting always involves, can easily overawe, prevent from organizing and hold down a much greater number of civilians who may be in their minds

and hearts entirely opposed to what the revolutionaries propose.

## Herrin Massacre a Good Example

A good example of this is what recently happened at Herrin, Ill., and is still going on. A relatively small force of armed civilians, led by a few determined spirits actuated by hatred of the mine owners and of the strike breakers at work, attacked the mine, captured the men in it and massacred them. The number of respectable citizens living in and around this community outnumbers by far the number of men who perpetrated this outrage. Nevertheless these few determined spirits have so terrorized this community and keep it so terrorized that the civil authorities have not taken the slightest action to punish the murderers.

The whole history of armed conflict of mankind from the beginning shows that a relatively small number of highly trained, well disciplined and loyal soldiers can always overcome many times their number of partly trained civilians, no matter how well armed they are or how much spirit they may have.

Therefore, in planning the overthrow of a government the revolutionary acquainted with history knows that along with his own organization of determined revolutionaries must go a carefully prepared, fully carried out campaign to so fill the individuals making up the armed forces of the country with revolutionary ideas, or with doubts as to the justice of the government to be overthrown, that when the time comes they will hesitate to take that vigorous action against their fellow citizens which is essential if disorder produced by revolutionaries is to be stopped.

## National Guard Neglected

The National Guardsman, the first to be called out in time of civil disorder, lives, as a rule, in the community or near the community where the trouble occurs. The minute his duty is performed at any time he takes off his uniform, puts on his civilian clothes and again mingles with the people of that community. His family, his property and his own person are not safe if that community is in the hands of persons inimical to him and determined to have revenge if he performs his duty.

The National Guard organization has many difficulties which can be solved only if the state and the nation make the necessary appropriations, and above all, if the business men and the respectable element of a community stand squarely behind it and show their willingness in practical ways to help. In too many communities the business element is selfishly indifferent to the needs and difficulties of the National Guard in times of profound peace.

They don't want their employees to join it, they don't want to give the men who go to camp any additional vacation, they don't want to contribute to the funds raised by the local chamber of commerce if that body has an army committee. They don't know, and if it is brought to their attention are too often indifferent to the fact that the local Congressman is voting at Washington against proper appropriations and is yielding to the propaganda of pacifists, the foreign enemies of this country and those within its border by doing so. If the local Congressman votes the right way on questions affecting the

business of his average constituent he can do as he pleases about the armed forces of the United States.

## Training Denied Reservists

The 70,000 Reserve officers and the 100,000 students in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in this country are not yet even organized into the framework of an officers' corps which can be used to train recruits when it is decided that the time has come to actually bring the Reserve units into existence.

These men are officers, or are undergoing training to become officers, and therefore the leaders of others in time of trouble. Training is essential. The great majority of the 70,000 Reserve officers wanted to go to camp this summer. The great majority of them have been disappointed and are disgusted because Congress appropriated only money enough to allow a small part of them to go. Only part of the R. O. T. C. will have received some training in camp by the close of the summer.

The 30,000 men who go to citizens' training camps this summer have no permanent organization. On the conclusion of the camps they will be dispersed among the civilian population without even the obligation to reappear if called for.

Nearly 300,000 National Guardsmen and Reservists of the various categories have been in camp, are now in camp or will be in camp undergoing instruction before this summer is over. Their instructions are not only along the lines of military efficiency, but also of good citizenship. If the business element of the country had taken a little interest in the training of these men, Congress would not have dared to have yielded to the influences which caused them to cut down the appropriation of the very small sum needed—upon the plea of economy, but really in response to the evil influences which wish to leave this country helpless in the face of trouble.

## The Army Always Loyal

The Regular Army of the United States prides itself on its long, undeviating, absolutely unshakable loyalty to the Constitution of the United States of America. It owes no allegiance to any man, to any group of men, to any community, to any state. Its allegiance is undividedly to the Constitution of the United States, and nothing else. Its past history shows that it has been unfaltering in this allegiance. If called upon to-day it would be just as unfaltering.

Congress has steadily reduced the Regular Army since the armistice. The average officer and enlisted man, being thorough Americans, thoroughly imbued with the American spirit, understand the necessity for economy at the present time. They understand the natural American opposition to a large standing army.

However, the Regular Army has been reduced to a point where its numbers are insufficient to perform the ordinary peacetime duties which the National Guard and Reserve forces cannot be called upon to perform, should not be called upon to perform, and don't want to be called upon to perform.

In failing to make proper provisions for the future of thousands of faithful old non-commissioned officers, many of whom served as temporary officers during the war, and in cutting the corps of officers to a strength of 12,000, Congress has

struck a blow at the morale of the Army which it will take a long time to recover from unless vigorous action is immediately had to reverse the situation.

## Injustice Lowers Morale

Safety and tenure of office while efficient and well-behaved, and the right to retirement with sufficient to live decently, are the only rewards which the officer and enlisted man, who are willing to devote their lives to the Service and willing to forego the chances of financial success inherent to civil life, have. Under existing conditions large numbers of faithful non-commissioned officers will have to retire with an insufficient income to permit them to live decently. They must seek work at an age when they are in most cases no longer capable of learning something new.

Hundreds of efficient officers with long, faithful service, will have to retire at a lower grade than would be the case if allowed to finish their service. This means, of course, that the pay which they will have to support themselves and their families will be far below what it would have been.

Many of these officers, like the old non-commissioned officers, will have to seek employment of some kind at an age when they are not fitted to undertake something entirely new. The injustice to these men, who will always remain loyal, as bad as it is, is less than the effect which such injustice is already having and is going to have upon the younger men now in the Service, or the still younger ones who, under different conditions, might have entered it.

## Young Officers Leaving

Numbers of relatively young officers with sufficient experience to make them already of extreme value to the Service, and with a long future of great value before them, are getting ready to leave not because they dislike the Army, not because they are not entirely loyal to the United States, not because they will not remain that way, but because they are confronted with the necessity to recognize the fact that a reasonable success in the future, which carries with it a reasonable ability to provide for their families, is being denied them in many cases and in others may be taken away from them by similar action of Congress at a time when they are too old to enter the competition of civil life successfully.

## A Typical Case

An excellent example of the state of affairs which obtains is furnished by the views of a colonel who visited Washington during the past week for no other purpose than to see if something could not be done to prevent the elimination at least of younger officers.

"I have no fear of elimination," said the Colonel, "for an examination of my efficiency record shows that I am above the average. Yet I would not be as great a loss to the regiment which I am commanding as would the elimination of my captains and battalion commanders. Even the threat of this is having a demoralizing effect upon my regiment, and if there is a considerable loss of the junior officers in my organization it will take me or any other commander years to build it up to its present state of efficiency. It sickens me to think of losing some of my younger officers who have worked so hard to bring up the morale of their units. No one who is not serving with troops can fully realize the effects of the threats that the proposed reduction is having on officers and men in the field."

Mr. Anthony of Kansas, Mr. Sisson of Mississippi and Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin were the leading spirits in the acts of Congress which have given such a blow to the morale of the armed forces of the United States. Whatever their motives, the responsibility is theirs. Mr. Madden of Illinois is almost equally guilty.

What are the business men and other responsible civilians going to do about it?

## The Mission of this Paper

THE EDITOR conceives the mission of this paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and the problems with which they ALL AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CONFRONTED.



## C.W.S. Instruction in Wisconsin National Guard

The importance of training in the most modern development of war, chemical warfare, has been recognized by some of the state National Guard organizations, notably Wisconsin. The state of Wisconsin incorporated "gas training" in the summer schedules of all its units in both of the two-weeks training periods. Capt. William S. Barrett, C.W. Ser., U.S.A., was detailed as chemical warfare instructor for the Wisconsin National Guard in the 6th Corps Area, and reported for duty at Camp Douglas, Wis., on July 23, 1922.

During the training period the following units of the Wisconsin National Guard were given a two weeks' course in intensive field instruction, which included instruction in chemical warfare:

127th Infantry, 128th Infantry and 105th Cavalry, W.N.G.; 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry, U.S.A.; 1st Infantry, W.N.G.; Ambulance Co. No. 183, Provisional Regiment (Cavalry), Provisional Regiment (Infantry), Co. A, 107th Engineers, and Co. A, 127th Engineers, W.N.G.; Bakery Co., 32d Tank Co., 32d Military Police Co.

Each unit devoted from five to nine hours to instruction in chemical warfare. When it is realized that the two weeks' training covers every subject that enters into the training of a soldier, it is apparent that the time spent in chemical warfare instruction was as much as could be hoped for. More time was spent on gas defense than to gas offense, because of the fact that most of the enlisted personnel had never seen a gas mask and had received no prior instruction in gas warfare.

Not knowing the amount of time which would be allotted to chemical warfare instruction, it was not possible for the instructor to determine accurately on his course of instruction until arrival in camp. The course worked out was determined by the time available and its distribution over the training period. The battalion was used as the instructional unit. The course decided upon and incorporated into the training schedule was of four periods. The first period consisted of a one-hour lecture covering the history and origin of chemical warfare; its use in ancient and modern wars; the certainty of its use in the future in spite of treaties, and the fallacy of sentiment against its use; a description of chemical agents and matériel; development and mechanism of the gas mask; principles of individual and collective protection, and first aid for gas casualties. This lecture was illustrated as follows: Photographs of all types of gas masks (foreign as well as our own); actual types of our own and German masks; latest model mask sectioned and mounted; samples of all gases (with "misting" privilege); examples of grenades, smoke candles and bombs (in section).

It was made clear in this lecture that the mere ability to put on a gas mask was not the only feature of gas training, but that the ability to perform all duties with same adjusted was necessary. Also a knowledge of the agents and matériel used in chemical warfare was necessary in all branches of the Service, and how and when to use them. Much interest was shown by officers and men and many questions were asked about various phases of the subject. Half an hour was devoted to fitting of masks and gas mask drill.

The second period consisted of a one-hour period of gas chamber drill, every man entering the chamber (containing a concentration of tear gas) with mask adjusted and after one minute removing same to leave the chamber individually as they became lachrymated. This enabled the improperly fitting and damaged masks to be located and instilled confidence in the gas mask among them all. Those of them who had worn a mask before were surprised to learn that the old nose clip and mouth piece are no longer used. Half an hour of gas mask drill, with later a few games with mask adjusted, followed the gas chamber drill.

The third period was used in demonstrating the use of hand and rifle grenades and smoke candles. A smoke screen was formed and its use explained. The men were required to pass through this screen, in skirmish line, adjusting mask when entering same, and to maintain contact and direction until emerging from same. Livens projectors, Stokes mortars and cylinders were not available and could not be shown. Close order drill with mask adjusted completed the period (mounted for mounted troops).

The fourth period was used in participation in a firing problem in which Infantry and Tanks were used. A box screen of smoke was placed around the tanks and in front of the advancing Infantry and use of gas simulated with smoke. The assaulting waves had masks adjusted and were enabled to reach a firing position close to targets under cover of the smoke screen.

During the training period Captain Barrett met most of the ranking officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, including the Governor, Mr. John J. Blaine. They all were very interested in chemical warfare and desired to give the Guard as

much practical training as possible in this branch.

Captain Barrett recommended that the 500 A.T. masks now in the hands of the Camp Douglas quartermaster be distributed among the state armories in order that gas mask defense instruction can be continued at the home stations, so that the summer training would not be lost. He submitted a chemical warfare schedule of winter training for use at the armories. Chemical warfare matériel of all kinds is needed at the armories for winter training, in preliminary training chiefly, as the summer training was in field work for the most part.

"It was certainly a revelation," says Captain Barrett, "to see the enthusiasm and interest with which all officers and enlisted men carried out their crowded schedule of training. The esprit de corps among the National Guard regiments was also very noticeable, and all games, drills, parades or field meets showed the keen competitive spirit of rivalry between them. The improvement in all drills, noticeable day by day, which culminated in 'Governor's Day' exercises, must have been a source of great satisfaction to all Wisconsin National Guardsmen and to all of their friends who were so fortunate as to witness them."

## NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Among the organizations of the Alabama National Guard that have been making excellent progress since they became federalized are the 55th Machine Gun Squadron, a young organization but officered by veterans of the World War.

The 55th Squadron is composed of units at Andalusia, Evergreen and Greenville and is under command of Maj. W. A. Jeffrey. First Lieut. Charles Henderson is adjutant and commands headquarters. Maurice Law is the second lieutenant of the headquarters unit. The personnel of headquarters totals 35 men. Troop B, with 67 men, has for its officers Capt. J. F. Brawner, 1st Lieut. James Mozley and 2d Lieut. W. R. Jordan. The Medical Detachment has two officers, Capt. C. H. Chapman, of Andalusia, and Captain Jones, of Evergreen. First Lieut. E. M. Lewis, Jr., of Greenville, is plans and training officer.

The officers and men have been looking forward to the fifteen days' field training at Camp McClellan, Ala., with great interest. It will be of great benefit to all who attend. All the equipment has been received and the animals were expected to arrive any day.

Capt. Charles M. Hurt, Cav., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty with the Alabama National Guard and has headquarters in Andalusia. "He has proven a very efficient instructor," says the Andalusia Star, "and is due much credit for the progress made." Sergeant Lee, Cav., U.S.A., has been a valuable assistant to Captain Hurt in instruction work.

There are two other Cavalry organizations in Alabama, Troop C, 109th Cavalry at Hartselle, Ala., which last year on the annual inspection was reported to be one of the best in the state. Headquarters Troop, 23d Cavalry Division, is located in Birmingham, Ala. These organizations are both very efficient and have very good drill attendance. Capt. Richard Burleson commands Troop C and Capt. John C. Carter commands Headquarters Troop.

### Massachusetts.

Maj. John W. Hyatt, U.S.A., instructor on duty with the Massachusetts National Guard, was on Aug. 7 commissioned by Governor Cox as a colonel of the Massachusetts National Guard, in which capacity he will be chief of staff of the 26th Division, now being organized from the combat units of the present National Guard units of the state.

"Colonel Hyatt," says the Boston Transcript, "was aid to Maj. Gen. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A., during the latter's command of the 26th Division in France and in his work of organization will endeavor to maintain and assimilate the traditions of the old organization in the new."

"It is felt that these traditions will be of value in raising and maintaining a high

esprit de corps among the Massachusetts troops. Colonel Hyatt is an officer of ability and his appointment as chief of staff of the new 26th Division is declared satisfactory to the state forces in general."

### New York.

Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Weld, Jr., 52d Field Art. Brigade, N.Y.N.G., having resigned after completing twenty-five years' active service, was granted a full and honorable discharge and was placed upon the retired list at his own request.

Maj. Gen. Haracuchi, of the Japanese army, was the guest of Col. W. H. Hayes, 107th Inf., N.Y.N.G., at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., Aug. 3. He reviewed the regiment after it returned from a ten-mile hike. The Japanese general was accompanied by Adj. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid.

The 258th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (old 8th N.Y.), Col. Elmore F. Austin, has returned to its home station in the Borough of the Bronx, New York city, after a profitable fifteen days' tour of field instruction at Camp Eustis, Va.

A farewell dance given by the regiment in honor of the Regular officers and ladies of Camp Eustis at the Officers' Club on July 28 was a great success. It was enjoyed not only by the officers of the post, but also by a large number of Navy officers of the Atlantic Fleet, from Hampton Roads and Yorktown.

The Officers' Club was tastefully decorated for the occasion in scarlet and gray, the colors of the 258th, and the color scheme was carried out throughout the entire decoration. A program of thirty dances was enjoyed.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., will review the 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Col. John J. Phelan (69th, N.Y.), at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., Sunday, Aug. 13, at 4 p.m. Incident to the review a number of decorations will be presented.

### North Carolina.

The Governor of North Carolina on July 17 ordered Cos. A, C, D and E, 120th Infantry, from duty at Camp Glenn and stationed them at Wilson, Raleigh, Durham and Rockingham, respectively, to preserve order. A few days later Battery A, 117th Field Artillery, was sent to Rocky Mount, but was relieved by Co. F, 120th Infantry, on the 24th, in order that the battery might complete its arrangements for attending the camp of instruction at Camp Bragg.

The officers and men responded to the call in fine spirit and the only trouble was that all the units felt that they should be sent out. There are about 2,300 officers and men in the N.C.N.G. who are ready to respond to any demand that may be made upon them by the commander-in-chief.

The 120th Infantry, with a strength of approximately 60 officers and 1,125 enlisted men, attended the annual camp of instruction during July, which was a most successful camp in every way. There was plenty of time for recreation after each day's work and the plan inaugurated worked well in every respect. The food was good and Capt. A. L. Fletcher, who had charge of the issues of subsistence, deserved credit for his work.

The regiment was honored by a visit from the commander-in-chief, Governor Cameron Morrison, and gave a review in his honor which was an eye-opener to the Governor and the vast semblance that witnessed the event. Governor Morrison addressed the officers and men and expressed deep appreciation for the services they are rendering the state and the nation. He assured those present that he is behind the Guard for anything they need and that he is going to see to it personally that they get what they are entitled to.

The 421st Co., C.A.C., and Co. G, 200th Artillery, had a most successful camp at Fort Monroe, according to information received in the A.G. office. The companies made splendid records in firing. In athletics they excelled and succeeded in carrying home a silver cup or so won in competition with other outfits. Officers and men were quartered in barracks and

## National Guard Strength for July Is 160,185

The strength of the National Guard has been officially announced as of July 31, 1922, as 160,185. During the past several months the guard has been steadily increasing in strength. New York has regained her old stride, as she tops the list with a strength of 21,606. Pennsylvania comes next with 12,511, Ohio third with 8,631. Massachusetts fourth with a total enrollment of 8,339 and Illinois claims fifth place with an aggregate strength of 6,887. Honorable mention could be made of a number of the states that have shown a decided increase in their enrollments.

## DELINQUENCY IN REDEMPTION OF MONEY ACCOUNTS.

A circular recently issued by the War Department relative to delinquency in the redemption of money accounts of disbursing officers of the Army also applies to the National Guard. The last clause of this circular says:

"Hereafter all disbursing officers and special disbursing agents operating under the War Department will, when they are delinquent in rendering their accounts, forward with the belated accounts a letter stating specifically that they were prevented by physical difficulty from dispatching their account within the time limit allowed, if such is the case, setting forth the conditions which caused such physical difficulty."

The entire arrangements were all that could be desired in every way.

### Virginia.

Interesting combat exercises were held on July 21 in Petersburg, Va., with units of the Virginia National Guard, Petersburg and Hopewell taking part. The public was invited. Co. E, 183d Infantry, of Hopewell, acted as the "enemy" and took up a defensive position at one end of the big field. The company formed machine gun nests, stationed its outposts for the purpose of preventing surprise, and formed a skirmish line with the remaining troops as the main body.

The Petersburg Grays, Capt. W. D. Armstrong, and headquarters company were the attacking force. Under a heavy artillery fire of sky-rockets, bombs and bursting shells they advanced within striking distance of the "enemy" and awaited the moment for a rifle attack. Later they charged with bayonets fixed. Both branches were equipped with blank cartridges, harmless hand grenades and bombs and aerial fireworks, to the delight of some 3,000 spectators.

### State of Washington.

When Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, The Adjutant General, state of Washington, elected to call this year's training camp at American Lake "Camp Irving R. Connelly," in honor of the late private, who began his military career on the famous military reservation and ended it gloriously on the field of battle, he hoped that it would be the greatest camp the state troops had ever held, but he was not prepared for the success it turned out to be.

At the close of the two weeks of field training, with 2,100 Guardsmen breaking camp in an orderly fashion, General Thompson declared that in the twenty-four years of his National Guard service he had not seen an encampment which could equal it. "The state of Washington has good reason to be proud of its National Guard," he said.

The company, consisting of non-commissioned officers picked from all the companies of the 161st Infantry, and led by Capt. Douglas G. Poland, for a combat problem at American Lake, made a mighty impressive showing.

The men used ball ammunition during the attack and the tanks and machine guns that supported them also used ball ammunition, and the whole performance was carried out so smoothly that it was compared favorably with the demonstration staged by the 7th Infantry, U.S.A., of a battalion in attack. Those who checked up on the silhouette targets that simulated the enemy say they were pretty well riddled with bullet holes.

This is the first year since the World War that the Guardsmen have attempted to use ball ammunition in a combat problem, and as a result of its success is likely to become an annual feature.

Maj. Clift Andrus, U.S.A., senior Regular Army Field Artillery instructor with the state troops, declares he is more than satisfied with the showing of the 146th Field Artillery at camp. He says that while the firing of the entire regiment during target practice was excellent, that the 2d Battalion earned the palm by its work on the last day.

Lieut. K. W. Thom, Inf., U.S.A., instructor with the 161st Infantry, Wash. N.G., is now a member of the regiment, having just been commissioned a major and assigned to duty as the regimental machine gun officer. Before accepting the commission it was necessary for him to get the approval of the War Department, which was received a few days after the close of camp.

## 8,744 National Guard Officers Federalized

The total number of federally recognized National Guard officers up to June 30, 1922, was 8,744. The Infantry branch heads the list, having over half of the officer personnel of the Guard who have been granted federal recognition.

The Field Artillery is next in strength with a total of 1,827; Cavalry third, with a total of 790; and the Coast Artillery (fixed and anti-air) has 443 officers who have complied with federal requirements. The tabulation is as follows:

	Gen. ofcs.	Cols.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Total
Infantry	22	74	74	297	1,651
Cavalry	16	58	112	298	790
Engineers	8	25	63	87	270
Field Artillery	27	29	78	257	530
Coast Artillery Fixed and Anti-Air	8	6	36	188	123
Medical Department	12	12	57	97	380
Air Service	34	164	7	49	98
Q.M. Corps	1	1	5	26	39
Special Division Troops	1	1	13	36	84
State Staff Corps and Depts.	12	19	17	39	66
			154	597	2,471
			1,210	1,131	4,459
			298	295	790
			87	87	270
			257	530	1,827
			123	123	443
			380	380	380
			98	98	238
			39	39	70
			84	84	82
			66	66	135
			2,471	2,650	8,744



## Reserve Officers Are Pleased at Fort Sill

One of the most successful of the training camps for Reserve officers in the entire country was that which closed at Fort Sill, Okla., on July 28. It was commanded by Col. Arthur L. Conger, 20th Inf., who was very warmly recommended for his efficiency by Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman (Res.), commanding the 100th Infantry Brigade of the 95th Division, in a letter to the commanding general of the 8th Corps Area. In addition General Hoffman expressed deep appreciation of the splendid work of Lieut. Col. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C., of Majs. Joseph C. King, Cav., Frederick M. Armstrong, Inf., and John T. Rhett, Inf., and of the officers from the Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Without exception the Reserve officers were enthusiastic over the camp, both as a means of professional development and as an opportunity of identifying themselves more intimately with the military activity of the country. Throughout the entire two weeks their relations with the Regular officers were delightfully pleasant. Numerous conferences, in which free discussion was encouraged, combined with smokers and receptions to produce this result.

The practical instruction and training given by lectures, conferences, demonstrations, and actual handling of Infantry, Artillery units and weapons was most instructive. Every Reserve officer in attendance is highly enthusiastic over this most successful tour of active duty, and upon departing from the camp expressed the wish that all might meet again under the same harmonious conditions.

During the last conference of the class, the following resolutions were passed and incorporated in a letter to the commanding general of the 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas:

"(a) Resolved that the War Department be requested to modify its policy of not permitting Reserve officers to compete by examination for staff or administrative positions in a grade higher than that held by the Reserve officer.

"(b) Qualification and age being equal, an officer already in the O.R.C. is penalized for so being, and is ineligible for such appointment, while a civilian is eligible for appointment by examination for any grade, any section, except Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Air Service. It is the opinion of the Reserve officers assembled at this camp that this discrimination should be rectified."

Other resolutions adopted include the following:

"Whereas, the attitude, conduct, treatment and instruction of the commanding general, General Hinds, of the camp commander, Colonel Conger, and his corps of instructors and assistants towards the officers has been noticeably of such character as to weld the O.R.C. with the Regular establishment;

"And whereas, the benefits, both personal and professional, derived therefrom by the student officers have been great and lasting;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Reserve Corps officers present at this camp, hereby express our deep sense of appreciation of the course and the uniform courtesies extended by all officers with whom we came in contact; and enthusiastically recommend the course of instruction to all Reserve officers who may hereafter have opportunity to attend.

"That copies of these resolutions be furnished the commanding general, 8th Corps Area; the commanding general, Fort Sill; the camp commander; and the Associated Press."

For the commandant, Colonel Conger, the success of this camp represents a double achievement, in that the troops who built the camp and furnished the demonstration battalion, were from his own regiment, the 20th Infantry of the 2d Division. Many of the instructors were officers of the 20th Infantry and the troops trained under Colonel Conger exhibited as high a standard of proficiency in practical field exercises and drills, as did the instructors in the theoretical presentation of their subjects.

### RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS FORMED.

During the recent tour of duty of the Reserve officers of the 94th Division, held at Camp Devens, Mass., July 13 to 27, a provisional organization to be known as the Reserve Officers' Association of Massachusetts was formed. It is hoped that such an organization may be the nucleus of a wider form of organization which will embrace all Reserve officers of the state, and may become allied with similar bodies formed in other states, for the mutual benefit of all eligible officers.

Col. George F. Keenan, 319th Medical Regiment, 207 Bay State road, Boston, Mass., was elected temporary president, and Lieut. Col. George B. Stebbins, 301st Inf., 60 Congress street, Boston, Mass., temporary secretary and treasurer. It is contemplated to hold a meeting of all interested in this association some time this fall.

These columns are open to all members of the National Guard and Reserve forces. The Army and Navy Journal will be glad to publish communications, answer questions and help solve problems confronting men in the Service. News items of local activities will be especially welcomed.

### TEXAS RESERVE OFFICERS ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION.

Organization of the Reserve Officers' Association of Texas, which absorbed the former 8th Corps Area Association, was perfected at the close of the Reserve Officers' Training School at Camp Travis July 25.

Objects of the association are to preserve and maintain our national security, to promote and defend the true principles of Americanism, to further intelligent and harmonious understanding of the requirements for national defense, and especially to aid in the carrying out of the purposes of the National Defense act. Membership of all of the 3,000 or more Reserve officers in the state will be sought. The membership fee is not to exceed \$2 per year.

The association elected the following: President, Maj. William B. Tuttle, Engr. R.C., 201 St. Mary's street, San Antonio; vice president, 2d Lieut. Adolph P. Buquor, Ord. R.C., 1102 Cincinnati street, El Paso; secretary-treasurer, 1st Lieut. Leon M. Siler, Inf. R.C., 1007 Commerce street, Fort Worth. Executive committeemen elected were Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Kennedy, Inf. R.C., Fredericksburg; 2d Lieut. Dean Sherry, Inf. R.C., Cisco; Maj. Rex G. Baker, Q.M.R.C., Houston; and Capt. R. E. L. Knight, jr., Dallas.

The Reserve officers from Texas who attended the Camp Travis school were enthusiastic over the progress made in creating the Organized Reserves, particularly over the success of the efforts of the 8th Corps Area to bring the 90th Reserve Division into flesh and blood existence.

Lectures on the plans, policies and regulations of the Organized Reserves were made to the student officers by Col. B. B. Buck, chief of staff of the 90th Division; Col. Pierce A. Murphy, Cav.; Lieut. Col. E. R. Coppock, Cav.; Maj. T. Duncan, A.S.; Maj. W. B. Loughborough, Q.M.C.; Maj. D. M. Cheston, Inf. These lectures were inspirational as well as informative.

Assignment of Reserve officer personnel to the four Infantry regiments and also to Artillery units of the 90th Division was announced during the training period. Colonel Buck informed the Reserve officers that the 90th, which was a Texas-Oklahoma unit during the war but now is "all-Texas," will retain the "T-O" monogram as its shoulder insignia. "The two letters now stand for 'Texas Only,'" he said he had informed one questioner.

### Information Column

For the National Guard and Reserve

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received so many requests for information from National Guardsmen and Reservists that it finds it expedient to open a column to answer questions on historical, technical and other subjects.

Property Dropped Without Survey,

B. D. asks: "What is the procedure in reporting property dropped?"

Answer: The Comptroller General, in a decision relative to property which has become lost or destroyed by an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard, held that such property "may be dropped from the property records under a statement of charges, provided that at the time the charge is certified there are sufficient funds due the officer or enlisted man against whom the charge is made to cover payment for the articles charged for, and provided further that each copy of the statement of charges is accompanied by a statement, signed by the officers or enlisted men against whom the charges are made, to the effect that the justness of the charges in each case is acknowledged and report of survey waived, and bears a notation, signed by the collecting officer, showing the several amounts collected."

Of the original and five copies of the statement of charges which should be prepared, one copy should be retained by the organization commander, and the original and four copies should be forwarded to the property and disbursing officer. Of these five copies received by the property and disbursing officer, one copy will be retained, one copy will be forwarded to the Militia Bureau, and the original and two copies should be forwarded to the corps area finance officer.

Drawing a check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for the amount

collected, the corps area finance officer will forward this check to the Treasurer for deposit in the Treasury of the United States as a credit to the states' allotment under the appropriation "Arming, Equipping and Training the National Guard, 19—" (fiscal year in which the deposit is made).

One copy of the statement of charges bearing notation over the signature of the collecting officer of the several amounts collected therefrom, together with a copy of the letter forwarding the deposit to the Treasurer of the United States, which should contain a request that the Militia Bureau be furnished with a copy of the certificate of deposit, will be forwarded to the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

In case any of the collections listed on the statement of charges are not made by the corps area finance officer, a statement giving the reasons for not making such collections will accompany the respective copies of the statement of charges forwarded to the Chief of the Militia Bureau and the property and disbursing officer.

Benny Havens.

P. D. Q. writes: "Who was Benny Havens? I have seen several references to him—but cannot find him in history."

Answer: The brutal truth is that Benny Havens was an ancient fore-runner of the modern bootlegger. However, his personality is now concealed in a cloud of sentiment. He flourished at West Point for many years prior to the Civil War, but was finally expelled from the reservation for selling liquor to the cadets. However, he continued to sell contraband at the south end of the post, and many of the old-timers had vivid recollections of secret visits to his den. Indeed, it was an over-indulgence in Benny's wares that contributed to the expulsion of Cadet Edgar Allan Poe.

Lieutenant O'Brien of the 8th Infantry assured Benny's eternal fame, when he wrote the song which bears his name and which has survived its subject for over half a century. The song complains of the "sobriety" and the lack of promotion in the Army and recalls days that the author remembers as featured by stolen visits to Benny's. Numberless verses have been added in the intervening years, the most popular probably being the concluding one, which runs:

"May the Army be augmented,  
May promotion be less slow,  
May our country, in the hour of need, be  
ready for the foe,  
May we find a soldier's resting place, beneath  
a soldier's blow,  
With room enough, beside our graves, for  
Benny Havens, Oh"

## Would Bar Reservist From Holding Office

The candidacy of Arthur Benson for the Republican nomination as one of Onondaga county's representatives in the New York State Assembly had led to a question being raised as to his eligibility to the office because of his rank as an officer in the Reserve Corps. Opponents have quoted a section of the Constitution which reads that no person who is a military officer shall be eligible to the Legislature. More than thirty members of the New York State Legislature would be disqualified if the Attorney General and courts rule that membership in the Officers' Reserve Corps bars one from legislative service.

While there is not the remotest chance that Benson's opponents can make good their contention in any court of the nation, still it is interesting to note to what extremes politicians will go to gain their own ends at the expense of the Army.

The disfranchisement of every member of the National Guard, Organized Reserves, Naval Reserve Force and other tranches would mean nothing to some politicians, but luckily their selfish efforts can not by any possibility succeed.

### FIELD ARTILLERY R.O.T.C.

THANKS 3D REGIMENT.

Maj. H. E. Marr, F.A., in a letter to the C.O., 3d Field Artillery, at Camp Knox, expresses "most sincere appreciation of the remarkable co-operation and helpfulness shown by you in answering the needs of the Field Artillery R.O.T.C. Camp. The R.O.T.C. officers, it seemed the entire organization, from commanding officer down to the last private, was imbued with an intent to facilitate in every way the success and enjoyment of our camp. Every officer in this command joins me in these sentiments."

Medical Department R.O.T.C. students at Camp Lewis, in a letter to their camp commandant, say, in part: "The attitude of our officers, that desirable composite of comrade, adviser, doctor and officer, could not but call forth respect and obedience. We believe that under the direction of such experienced and capable officers of the Medical Corps as were found at Camp Lewis young medical men may spend their summer vacation not only agreeably but with credit to themselves and with profit to the Government."



## For ARTILLERYMEN

IT MAY be "Hi, hi, hee for field artillery" but you won't feel so "Hi, hi, hee" at the end of a long day on the range or march if you don't put on a pair of Fox's Spiral Puttees in the morning. What's the use of coming in at night with legs feeling like half-ton weights when you can go through the day with a light swinging stride that smiles at the miles.

Fox's Spiral Puttees are light, iron-strong, lie flat against the calf and never fray at the edges. You can get them at your nearest military shop or send money to

THE MANLEY-JOHNSON CORPORATION  
Dept. 18, 260 West Broadway, New York City

Regulation Heavy Weight	\$4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight	4.50
Extra Fine Light Weight, Tan	5.00



CAUTION—See that the name "Fox" is on the metal discs (right and left) attached to every genuine pair of Fox's New Non-Fray Spiral Puttees.



"F. I. P." Fox's Improved Puttees

"Non-Fray Spiral Puttees"





## Officers' Reserve Corps Commissions Accepted

The following acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were announced on the dates noted:

### Accepted Appointments July 20.

Acker, G. H., 2d Lt., Ord., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Berliner, S. G., 2d Lt., Ord., New York, N.Y.  
Blum, Abram, 2d Lt., Ord., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Braun, Sydney, 2d Lt., Ord., New York, N.Y.  
Burke, J. E., 1st Lt., Inf., Hartford, Conn.  
Carlson, E. L., 2d Lt., Ord., Westville, Pa.  
Carr, E. H., 2d Lt., Ord., Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y.  
Caslick, E. A., 2d Lt., Vet., Newfield, N.Y.  
Cheney, D. W., 2d Lt., Vet., St. Regis Falls, N.Y.  
Conklin, F. S., 2d Lt., Ord., Shelter Island, N.Y.  
Conkling, F. E., Jr., 2d Lt., F.A., Patchogue, N.Y.  
Crandell, D. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Waverly, N.Y.  
Diccianni, L. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Dupon, O. E., 2d Lt., F.A., Winthrop, Mass.  
Eidt, G. D., 2d Lt., F.A., New York, N.Y.  
Epstein, H., 2d Lt., Ord., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Fein, Morris, 2d Lt., Ord., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Fisher, C. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Flucke, A. W., 2d Lt., Cav., Ovid, Mich.  
Foster, D. E., 2d Lt., Sig., Morrisstown, N.J.  
Garden, N. B., 2d Lt., Ord., Ithaca, N.Y.  
Garrabrant, E. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Bloomfield, N.Y.  
Gibson, B. C., 2d Lt., Inf., New Haven, Conn.  
Gilbert, P. A., Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Wenham, Mass.  
Hensle, C. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Chicago, Ill.  
Huscho, H. A. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Hurleyville, N.Y.  
Jacobstein, Ellison, 2d Lt., Ord., Rochester, N.Y.  
Kriegsman, Edwin, 2d Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y.  
Kupfer, Max, 2d Lt., F.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Ledyard, H. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Shabuta, Miss.  
Lee, W. J., 2d Lt., F.A., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Loope, C. L., 2d Lt., Vet., Cortland, N.Y.  
McBride, Frank, 2d Lt., Vet., Perry, N.Y.  
McDonald, K. G., 2d Lt., Inf., French Creek, W. Va.  
Maram, Sol, 2d Lt., F.A., Bradley, N.Y.  
Meisels, Harry, 2d Lt., F.A., Gillette, N.J.  
Miller, H. E., 2d Lt., Ord., Albany, N.Y.  
Moonro, L. M., 2d Lt., Vet., Liberty, N.Y.  
Moore, B. N., 2d Lt., Inf., Richmondville, N.Y.  
Morgan, Godfrey, Jr., 2d Lt., Ord., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Morris, B. G., 2d Lt., Ord., Ithaca, N.Y.  
Page, A. H., 2d Lt., Ord., Binghamton, N.Y.  
Phipps, I. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Elmira, N.Y.  
Provost, Alexander, 2d Lt., F.A., New York, N.Y.  
Prosch, W. R., 2d Lt., Ord., Newark, N.J.  
Reihart, R. C., 2d Lt., Ord., Greenport, L.I., N.Y.  
Roberts, A. Y., 2d Lt., Inf., Takoma Park, D.C.  
Roberts, C. R., 2d Lt., Vet., Holland Patent, N.Y.  
Rosen, I. B., 2d Lt., Ord., Lyme, Conn.  
Roth, E. D., 2d Lt., Ord., Ithaca, N.Y.  
Rubin, B. W., 2d Lt., Ord., Dorchester, Mass.  
Ruehle, O. J., 2d Lt., Vet., Pleasant Valley, N.Y.  
Rundorf, E. T. R., 2d Lt., F.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Shanklin, G. R., 2d Lt., F.A., Ensenada, P.R.  
Sturck, E. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Spring Valley, N.Y.  
Yolpe, J. J., 2d Lt., F.A., Newark, N.J.  
Westman, W. E., 2d Lt., F.A., Dorchester, Mass.

### Accepted Appointments July 22.

Allen, L. F., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsford, N.Y.  
Alwood, H. J., 1st Lt., Med., Alhambra, Calif.  
Barth, W. J., Capt., Med., Chicago, Ill.  
Bridges, R. C., 2d Lt., F.A., Rutland, Vt.  
Bierken, F. N., Capt., Med., St. Hillaire, Minn.  
Brinkman, B. G., Capt., M.I., St. Louis, Mo.  
Bunker, H. L., 1st Lt., Dent, Harveyville, Kas.  
Cetrula, John, 1st Lt., Ord., Newark, N.J.  
Cummings, R. V., 2d Lt., Q.M., Tacoma, Wash.  
Day, J. L., Maj., Med., Norman, Okla.  
Delaplane, E. S., Jr., 2d Lt., A.S., Montgomery, Ala.  
Fleming, R. H., Maj., F.A., New Orleans, La.  
Gawehn, G. R., Capt., Q.M., Port Wayne, Ind.  
Goodnow, H. P., Maj., F.A., Chicago, Ill.  
Hart, Leonard, Capt., Med., Meriden, Conn.  
Hendrick, T. K. A., 1st Lt., C.A., New Rochelle, N.Y.  
Hill, P. J., 2d Lt., Inf., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
Holt, H. P., Maj., Inf., Lynchburg, Va.  
Keebler, G. P., Capt., Philadelphia, Pa.  
King, G. T., 2d Lt., Q.M., Syracuse, N.Y.  
McGurday, N. E., 2d Lt., Cav., Norfolk, Va.  
McPeters, J. W., Capt., Med., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
Mitchell, Marvin, 1st Lt., Inf., Earlington, Ky.  
Mudge, A. W., Jr., Capt., Inf., Garden City, L.I., N.Y.  
Oviatt, Wells, 2d Lt., C.A., Alhambra, Calif.  
Pickett, John, 2d Lt., Inf., Tacoma, Wash.  
Walker, Welch, Maj., M.I., New York City.

### Accepted Appointments July 24.

Johnson, K., 2d Lt., Q.M., Long Beach, Calif.  
Peterson, Clement, 2d Lt., Inf., Ryegate, Mont.  
Racicot, N. A., 2d Lt., Q.M., Springfield, Mass.  
Hoad, C. A., Capt., Inf., Richmond, Va.  
Hoad, J. M., Capt., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sewans, W. O., Capt., Dent, Delaware, Ohio.  
Sisler, H. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Seattle, Wash.  
Skinner, W. C., 1st Lt., Engr., Detroit, Mich.  
Stephenson, Richard, 2d Lt., A.G., Saratoga Springs, N.Y.  
Straub, G. C., Capt., Med., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Titus, C. A., 1st Lt., Fin., Wala Wala, Wash.  
Titus, W. S., Maj., Med., Boise, Idaho.  
Van Thien, A. J., 1st Lt., M.I., Chicago, Ill.  
Vaughan, T. H., 2d Lt., Cav., Three Rivers, Mich.  
White, L. S., 1st Lt., M.A., Coleman, Texas.  
Whitney, C. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Springfield, Mass.  
Wile, R. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Wooster, Ohio.  
Williams, G. L., Capt., C.W., Detroit, Mich.  
Wright, S. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Orange, Conn.  
Yates, W. A., 1st Lt., Cav., Buffalo, N.Y.

## REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS GIVE BANQUET FOR RESERVE AND N.G.

Unity of organization of the United States was splendidly reflected at a banquet given by officers of the Regular Service at the University Club, St. Paul, Minn., July 2, in honor of members of the Organized Reserve (88th Division), then in camp at Fort Snelling, and members of the National Guard of Minnesota. The roster of hosts for the occasion included officers on duty with summer camp of the R.O.T.C. and the maneuver camp of the Organized Reserve, both of which were then in progress.

When the coffee and cigar stage was reached Col. A. W. Bjornstad, U.S.A., post commander at Fort Snelling, was introduced as the first speaker. He emphasized the bond of brotherhood which unites the three elements of our Army. Brig. Gen. George W. Ball, of Iowa, followed Colonel Bjornstad and told the assemblage

what the Organized Reserve thinks of its brothers of the Regular Service. He was particularly loud in his praise of the instruction given at the camp.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Neff, G-1 of the 88th Division, and executive officer of the Reserve camp, paid high tribute to the magnificent spirit he found manifest by all of the 88th's officers at the camp.

Lieut. Col. R. H. B. McCrorie, of the 88th Division, in his talk regretted that the training of the Reserve was limited by insufficient appropriations. He reminded the Reserve officers that their permanent residence in one place gave them an opportunity the Regular did not have—the opportunity to take part in selecting and electing the right men to office, and urged his hearers to take an active part in politics in their respective communities.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Persons, Inf., executive officer of the R.O.T.C. camp, reminded his hearers that time passes for all of us, and that the places now filled by Regular, Reservist and Guardsman must be filled as time thins their ranks. These replacements, the colonel said, will come from the R.O.T.C. graduates.

Maj. S. G. Eaton, of the 88th Division, also urged the Reservists to insist on proper legislation in furtherance of a logical military policy for the country.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Muller, U.S.A., officer in charge of R.O.T.C. affairs in the 7th Corps Area, spoke out of the volume of his experience in dealing with the youth of our country in R.O.T.C. units, and said the splendid work of the Organized Reserve at Fort Snelling had been an inspiration to the college men then in camp.

Capt. C. B. Howard was toastmaster. Capt. J. H. Dill, who proposed the dinner, was in charge of it and made a splendid success of the affair.

## SAN FRANCISCO EDUCATORS BELIEVE IN THE R.O.T.C.

During his recent visit to San Francisco, Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, accompanied by Col. M. N. Falls, R.O.T.C., officer of the 9th Corps Area, called on the Mayor and the Board of Education of San Francisco. They met the president of the board, Mr. Fred Dohrmann, Jr., and Mr. Frank Harris and Mrs. Prague, two of the seven members. Mr. Harris is one of the large business men of the city and is chairman of the Supplies Committee. Mrs. Prague, who is the mother-in-law of Congressman Julius Kahn, is one of the noted educators of California. The Board of Education and the entire city administration are firm friends of the R.O.T.C. and an interesting and valuable discussion of the R.O.T.C., its aims and purposes resulted.

Mr. Dohrmann served in the 1st California Infantry in the Philippines in 1898. He is so strongly convinced of the value of the R.O.T.C. training in the schools, as well as in the national defense program, that he has contributed several hundred dollars for the purpose of adding to the libraries of the R.O.T.C. units of the San Francisco high schools.

## Citizens' Training Camps Are Now in Full Swing

Over 1,200 candidates comprise the C.M.T.C. regiment which assembled on the parade ground at Plattsburg Barracks Aug. 11 and took the oath. The candidates, all members of the 2d Corps Infantry course, formed three sides of a square with the staff officers on the other. Col. C. D. Roberts, 26th Inf., commanding the post and the camp, stressed the historical significance of taking the oath on the site of so many scenes of national fame and called attention to the value to the country of the Plattsburg trained men in the World War. The 26th Infantry was paraded in honor of the candidates.

The candidates reported on Aug. 2. Practically every town in New York, New Jersey and Delaware is represented in the C.M.T.C. regiment, and they came by train, by boat, by motor and afoot, some hiking 250 miles.

Eighty-seven officers are on duty with the C.M.T.C., thirty-eight of whom are members of the Officers' Reserve Corps. The camp got underway with the minimum of confusion. The troops of the 26th Infantry had been working for several weeks getting the tented city into shape and all was in readiness for the arrival of the candidates. The supply office uniformed an average of 240 men an hour. In the first three days of the camp but ten rejections had been reported.

### National Rifle Matches.

Twelve graduates from the Citizens' Military Training Camps in each of the nine corps areas throughout the country will be sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, for expert instruction in marksmanship, and, if qualified, to participate in the National Rifle Matches in September. A Citizens' Military Training Camp will be established at the Ohio State Rifle Range and the selected graduates will have an opportunity to take the full course in the National Match School.

The graduates will be selected by corps

area commanders and must be men of markedly good character who indicate their ability to become proficient as instructors in rifle practice.

At Camp Perry the teams will be formed into ten shooting members and two alternates. The team coach and, if necessary, the team captain will be supplied from the personnel at Camp Perry.

### C.A.C. Camp Opens.

The Coast Artillery Citizens' Military Training Camp of the 3d Corps Area opened on July 27, at Fort Monroe, Va. The corps area allotment of 300 men all reported and a large number of applicants were turned down, as necessitated by the limited appropriations.

Col. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., commanding officer of the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, is in command of the camp. His staff includes Maj. Edward Montgomery, C.A.C., executive officer; Capt. Aaron Bradshaw, Jr., C.A.C., assistant executive and adjutant; Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Smith, chaplain, and Capt. Donald L. Dutton, Maurice Morgan and Byron T. Ippock, all C.A.C., commanding companies. Capt. E. W. Thompson and W. B. Gilmore, Officers' Reserve Corps, are also assigned for duty.

The men are from Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia. The officers are much encouraged by the fine type of boyhood and young manhood represented. The usual routine of organization and equipment was completed over the week-end, and the men turned out Monday morning eager and ready for a hard day's work of "doughboy" and preliminary work for the big gun firings. The 1st and 3d Companies were assigned to the 12-inch and 10-inch rifles, while the 2d Company is firing service with the 12-inch mortars.

Special effort is being made to develop the candidates physically, and the usual activities for their entertainment and the development of a real esprit de corps are being carried on with a marked intensity.

### Congressman Visits Camp.

Congressman John F. Carew, New York City, visited the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Montauk Point, L.I., on Aug. 2, was accompanied by his son, John F. Carew, Jr.

The Congressman is an enthusiastic supporter of the "Plattsburg idea" and last year several times visited Plattsburg, where his son was enrolled in the "Red" or basic Infantry course. This year he is enrolled in the "White" course for Field Artillery training.

With Col. Wright Smith, temporary brigade commander, the Congressman made a tour of camp. He expressed himself strongly in favor of the work done at the camp.

### 3d Corps Area Camp.

Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, Cav., U.S.A., is conducting the Citizens' Military Training Camp of the 3d Corps Area at Camp Meade. It is doubtful whether any student in the camp is enjoying the work more than the commander. Colonel Cootes's staff and corps of instructors consist of sixty Regulars and sixty Reserve officers, and they are going about their task with the same spirit which inspires the camp commander. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, commander of Camp Meade, is taking a deep interest in the progress of work in the C.M.T.C., and is neglecting no detail in his efforts to make the camp a success.

Various patriotic organizations of Baltimore are providing entertainments for the students and week-end trips to that city are on the regular program. In all probability, the camp will come to a close with a trip to Washington, where the students will be reviewed by President Harding. Eight hundred and fifty-six students are taking the Red course, 453 the White course and sixteen the Blue course. The students in the Blue course consist of veterans of the World War.

## NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA HAS TRAINING SHIP AT BUFFALO.

The U.S.S. Sturgeon Bay, which was transferred from the Shipping Board to the U.S. Navy and assigned to that portion of the New York Naval Militia stationed at Buffalo for use as an armory and training ship, arrived at Buffalo, N.Y., on July 26, under its own power, manned by Naval Militiamen, the vessel having left the tug at Port Dalhousie, N.Y.

## WAR DEPARTMENT TO TEST TABLES OF ALLOWANCES.

The War Department has directed that a test be made of the present tables of basic allowances in so far as Infantry is concerned. This test will be conducted by the Infantry Board and the Tank School utilizing such troops as are located at Fort Benning and Camp Meade. The test is for the purpose of determining whether the present allowances are adequate and whether the present transportation is sufficient to haul this material, taking into consideration its weight. At the conclusion of these tests, recommendations will probably be made as to what will be needed.

## Promotion Question in O.R.C. to Come Up

(Continued from page 1225.)

none of his class can qualify for a higher command, and he likewise very properly resents the imputation that all Regular officers are so qualified. Therefore precisely the same test should be applied to Regular officers, and only those who pass it should be graded as eligible for appointment as brigadier generals upon mobilization.

"The prevailing standards of military education and training in this country are entirely too academic. There is a tendency to presume that competency for command is purely a question of knowledge and that the necessary degree of knowledge can be acquired only by prolonged service in the Regular Army. Clausewitz points out that military history gives many examples of successful commanders without much education or former military training, and also many examples of the fact that many erudite professional soldiers, though most useful and valuable for other purposes, are not fit to command. He points out that actual knowledge required for the command of a military unit is not great, and that the success is really a question of ability to apply relatively a limited amount of knowledge effectively.

### The E-AK Formula.

"I think what Clausewitz had in mind can be analyzed very clearly by the use of the following formula:

"E-AK. In this formula 'E' represents 'military efficiency as a whole,' or practical capacity to command a given military unit. 'K' represents the 'knowledge necessary for such command' and 'A' represents what might be called an 'applicative co-efficient'; it includes practical common sense, physical endurance, capacity to make decisions promptly, and many other intangible factors which are nevertheless capable of practical measurement if taken as a whole.

"Now, let us consider the application of this formula to particular cases. In the case of Napoleon, 'K' was very great and 'A' was very great, and the product, of course, was near the maximum of human capacity. Take the case of Halleck, for example. In his case 'K' was very large, perhaps fully as large as in the case of Napoleon. 'A,' however, was very small, and the resultant product was very small. Take the case of Forrest, for example. In his case 'K' was small and limited to the relatively small amount of positive knowledge required in Cavalry commanders, but 'A' was very large, so the practical total value of the product of these was large.

"We must measure the professional officer and the Reserve officer in precisely the same way. In practice very few Reserve officers will have the means and the leisure for the preparation that must precede such tests for a higher command, but those who are able to qualify for the test must be so recognized. On the other hand, we must recognize that many professional soldiers will be extremely useful in the military establishment in peace and even in war without having the peculiar physical, mental and moral qualities which would justify their assignment to the command of higher units. This should not be overlooked in considering their mission.

"If we take 100 Reserve second lieutenants and 100 Regular second lieutenants and apply practical tests of this character from grade to grade as they advance in rank it is true that more Regulars will qualify for the command of brigadier general at the age of fifty, say, than it would be possible for Reserve officers. But even in the case of Regular officers a considerable number would have indicated that their field of usefulness in the military establishment is in some other place than command. The number of Reserve officers who will qualify will be still further limited by the fact that only a few of them will have the time and the means at the expense of their civil avocations to keep up the game. The sound policy, in my opinion, would be for the President to announce something like this:

"I shall not appoint any officer, either Regular or Reserve, to command a unit in the Organized Reserves until after he has demonstrated his capacity to exercise that command. If in the area of the unit there resides a competent citizen officer who is qualified I shall assign him to this unit. If not, I assign a Regular officer to command the unit until a citizen officer does qualify."

The foregoing comes from one of the closest students of military problems in the Regular Army. Colonel Palmer deals with the question from a broad national view. He offers a solution which is worthy of the consideration of Regular and Reserve officers alike. His proposal would eventually create a list of Regular Army lieutenants for a higher command in the Organized Reserves, both in time of peace and war. At the same time it leaves the way open for the promotion of Reserve officers to the highest grades.



## Naval Reserve Forces Making Progress

Although the work of preparing for the summer cruises of the Naval Reserves was begun late this year, owing to the uncertainty as to whether there would be any appropriations made by Congress, it is estimated that 2,500 officers and men have been or are now afloat. As this work is being conducted by the commandants of the several naval districts, complete reports have not yet reached the Navy Department.

Informal reports indicate that the Reserves are showing enthusiasm despite the disheartening effects of the demobilization which took place last year, due to the lack of funds to maintain the force.

According to advices received at the Navy Department the following schedule has been or is now being carried out: In the 1st District Eagle Boats 19 and 42 started on a cruise on Aug. 5 with the Reserves of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire. The second cruise is scheduled for Aug. 26.

The 3d District has concluded a very successful cruise with New York Naval Militiamen.

In the 4th District Eagle Boat 52 took out units of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware on Aug. 5 for the second cruise and is scheduled to take the third cruise on Sept. 2. The U.S.S. Wolverine was employed from July 24 to Aug. 9 in cruises with western Pennsylvania organizations.

In the 5th District Eagle Boat No. 9 will take out the second organization from Richmond, Va., on Aug. 17. The U.S.S. Cheyenne will leave Baltimore on Aug. 19 for its first cruise. She is scheduled to make a second cruise beginning Sept. 16 and a third beginning Oct. 14.

In the 9th District the second cruise will start Aug. 13 with the U.S.S. Wilmette carrying the Chicago Reserves, the U.S.S. Paducah with Duluth, the Gopher with Toledo and Cleveland, the U.S.S. Dubuque with Detroit, Subchaser 410 with Waukegan, Ill., Subchaser 432 with Cleveland, Subchaser 412 with Milwaukee, and Subchasers 63, 64 and 330 with St. Louis.

In the 11th District Eagle Boats No. 12 and No. 34 will take out the San Pedro Reserves on Aug. 30. The first cruise of these Eagle boats started July 30.

In the 12th District Eagle Boats 35 and 47 will take out the San Francisco Reserves for the second cruise on Aug. 19.

In the 13th District Eagle Boat 38 took out the Portland Reserves on Aug. 12, and on the same date Eagle Boat 57 took out the Puget Sound Reserves. Reserves from this district are also taking training on the battleships New York, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Tennessee, Idaho, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas.

Eagle Boat No. 56 is scheduled to take out the District of Columbia Reserves on Aug. 19.

### R.O.T.C. CAMP REPORTS ASKED OF REGULARS.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Dix, N.J., in a memorandum, dated July 27, to all Regular officers on duty with R.O.T.C., requests them to submit reports, which may be informal, concerning the work done during the camp period and make suggestions and criticisms which are pertinent, and which will assist him in the preparation of his report.

In connection with the making out of the informal reports General Hale, in the last paragraph of his memorandum, refers to an article on training camps in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as follows:

"Attention is invited to the article, 'Present Training Camps Offer First Field Test of Our New Military Policy,' on page 1198, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, July 22, 1922, which impresses three points on which the War Department is anxious to be advised. This article touches on many of the points which may be covered in these informal reports."

These informal reports are in addition to the formal reports required to be submitted by the chiefs of the various subdivisions of the training camps.

Two hundred and fifty officers of the Organized Reserve completed their course of training. The camp was one of the most successful conducted in the 2d Corps Area.

The medical portion of the instruction was also a great success, and all the student doctors present were pleased and desired to attend another year.

Brig. Gen. William Weigel, commanding the 12th Corps (Reserve), was in charge of the conduct of the camp, with Col. William Morrow, chief of staff of the 78th Division, as chief instructor.

Col. J. J. Bradley, chief of staff of the 77th Division; Col. W. H. F. Godson, of the 61st Cavalry Division, deputy chief of staff, with Maj. L. A. O'Donnell, deputy chief of staff, were in charge of the instruction of their units. Major Burr was deputy chief of staff. Among the medical instructors was Maj. Charles E. MacDonald, M.C., from Buffalo.

Col. H. S. Wagner was executive officer of the camp, and Lieut. Col. H. M. Bankhead was recreation officer.

The only fault which the Reserve offi-

cers found with the camp was that the number permitted to attend it was so limited, this of course being due to failure of Congress to provide appropriations for the camp. Many of the Reserve officers upon leaving the camp expressed the intention of appealing to their Congressmen to greatly increase the appropriations available for training the Reserve, and also to repeal the provision of the Army Appropriation act calling for the elimination of 2,500 officers of the Regular Army.

### NEW YORK POLICE

#### AVIATION RESERVE PRAISED.

Following an inspection of the New York City Police Aviation Reserve by Lieut. F. W. Neilson, U.S.N., an official report was made to the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, characterizing this unit as a "model aviation reserve which the Navy Department should use as a standard for the establishment of other Reserve organizations throughout the country."

Plans have been formulated to give twenty aviators in this unit training each year in service type planes with the active naval aviation squadrons operating with the fleet.

The Aviation Reserve unit contains about forty men who were formerly naval aviators on active duty. There are also about 120 men under training as pilots and aviation mechanics. The head of the unit, Inspector Dwyer, who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, has been connected with the police force of New York for almost a quarter of a century and is responsible for the building up of the organization and is ably assisted by Ensign Van der Water, the chief pilot of the unit.

### INFANTRY BOARD TO TEST

#### NEW PISTOL HOLSTER.

Col. H. S. Wagner, Infantry, formerly on duty at the Infantry School, has designed a pistol holster which the Infantry Board will test in the near future. It is said to possess improvements over the model now in use.

## The Infantry Column

By an Infantry Officer

### Article X.

#### TANKS.

One of the developments of modern warfare has been the search to increase the volume of small arms fire without increasing the number of men engaged in delivering it. This result has been obtained by the employment of ever-increasing numbers of machine guns and automatic rifles. To successfully attack these when in a strong defensive position, without danger of too great losses, required the development of mobile fire units capable of producing equivalent volumes of fire, and protected from the fire of the defense. For this purpose the tank was invented.

It is interesting to note that the basic tank idea (the getting of troops in close contact with the enemy without suffering demoralizing losses) is thousands of years old.

#### The First British Tanks.

After months of experiment and secret construction, the British landed fifty "Mark I" tanks at Le Havre on Aug. 29, 1916. It appears that they were a complete surprise to the enemy when first used. Evidence of this fact is well brought out by the contradictory character of his official and press reports following the first engagement; some almost veiling the new weapon in a magic shroud, while others were equally energetic in their search for words of ridicule. It is important to note, however, that the enemy troops which actually encountered the tanks showed great respect for their power.

A point of interest, during the construction of these first tanks, was the secrecy in which they were veiled at the factory. All inquisitive persons who asked about the construction being carried on in a fenced and guarded enclosure were informed that water tanks were being built for Mesopotamia; hence the name tanks.

These fifty "Mark I" tanks fought the first tank action, Sept. 15, 1916, on the Somme. While several were ditched in the shell-torn country and trenches; and while it was immediately recognized by the British their construction was faulty, this first action can be characterized as a tank success. The "Mark I" tank weighed approximately twenty-seven tons; armor 8-mm. throughout, and armed with two 6-pounders and four machine guns. It was equipped with a wheel tail to aid it in crossing trenches.

#### Adopted by United States.

After considerable study on the value of tanks as an offensive weapon, the tank idea was finally adopted by the American Expeditionary Forces during the fall of 1917. The first official information available that this service was to make its debut in our Army appears in a G.H.Q.,

A.E.F., S.O., dated Nov. 19, 1917, which directed: Capt. G. S. Patton, jr., Cav., to proceed to Langres, France, for the purpose of establishing a Tank School. Later, on Dec. 22, 1917, Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach was appointed Chief of Tank Corps, A.E.F.

At present there are three types of tanks—the heavy, the medium, and the light. In our service we use only the heavy and the light.

The heavy tank has an armament of two 6-pounders and five machine guns. It carries 208 rounds of 6-pounder ammunition and 13,500 rounds of machine gun ammunition. It carries steel armor, which is proof against armor-piercing rifle bullets but vulnerable to artillery projectiles. Its speed varies up to five and one-quarter miles an hour. It can cross trenches up to eighteen feet wide and can cut a path through any wire. It has a gasoline capacity which will allow it, under ordinary conditions, to run, without refilling, for about eight hours. Its weight, loaded, is forty tons and it carries a crew of one officer and ten enlisted men.

The light tank has an armament of one machine gun or one 37-mm. cannon, arranged by platoon, in the ratio of three machine gun tanks to two 37-mm. cannon tanks. It carries 4,200 rounds of machine gun ammunition or 238 rounds of 37-mm. cannon ammunition. Its armor is proof against armor-piercing bullets. Its speed varies up to six miles per hour. It has a cruising radius of about twenty-five miles. The light tank cannot be depended upon to cross trenches of greater width than six feet, but it can cut a path through any wire. Its weight is six and one-half tons and it carries a crew of two men.

#### Organization of the Tanks.

A heavy tank company consists of three platoons of three heavy tanks each, one company commander's tank, which carries radio apparatus, and three reserve and three training tanks.

A light tank company consists of three platoons of five tanks each, one company commander's tank, one radio signal tank, and eight reserve and training tanks.

The tank, whether heavy or light, is one of the aids to insure, under certain circumstances, the progress of the Infantry. The Infantry must remember that the tanks cannot always be present, nor is it always desirable to use them, if present, for the following reasons. First, because tanks expend themselves rapidly in action, due to mechanical wear, and tear and if used when not vitally needed their efforts will be wasted so that there will be no tanks available when the necessity for their use arises. Second, when used habitually, tanks may tend to reduce the self-reliance and aggressive spirit of the Infantry.

Therefore, the tank should be used with discretion, remembering always that it represents shock action and concentrated fire power and should be used to oppose other concentrated fire power in the form of machine guns.

The co-operation of tanks with infantry does not become truly effective until the riflemen arrive within assaulting distance of the enemy. Tanks should normally be employed in masses and in depth and with constant care of keeping up the fighting power of the units engaged.

#### Employment of Tanks.

The employment of tanks in mass, on a wide front, renders it possible for them to reduce the hostile resistance in the minimum time. It also forces the enemy to scatter his means of anti-tank defense. If the number of tanks placed at the disposition of the Army is not sufficient to permit their attachment to all the larger units, the commander attaches the tank units to those units whose success will have a particular bearing on the general success of the operation.

It is also most important that all the assaulting tanks should advance at the same time, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his fire on successively appearing tank units and destroying them in detail. The intervention of tanks will be particularly timely in that phase of combat where the supporting artillery is obliged to change its position. The arrival on the field of battle of fresh tank units towards the end of the day, when the enemy's front has been broken, will produce incalculable results.

The commander should not forget that tank units become quickly exhausted on the field of battle. They have a field of action limited by their supply of gasoline and by their mechanical endurance. Therefore, it will be necessary to maintain reserves of tank units, independent of the tank units placed at the disposal of the assaulting Infantry. Tanks must be provided where needed, to insure success. Tank reserves should not be employed independently and without concerted action with the Infantry. The necessity of a rapid exploitation by the Infantry of the result obtained by the tanks renders the closest co-operation between the tanks and Infantry essential. To get this close co-operation requires careful training of Infantry and tank units together. The zone of the attack should be deep and the final objective should at least extend to the positions of the opposing Light Artillery.

The above notes are taken from a conference given to the Field Officers' course in 1921 by Capt. S. E. Brett, Inf (Tanks).

## Army Heraldry

By a General Staff Officer

### Article VIII.

#### COLORES AND CREST FOR THE ORGANIZED RESERVE.



The colors of the regiments of the Organized Reserves are similar to those of the Regular Army and National Guard and just as in the Guard, where the regiments of one state all bear the same crest, so in the Reserve all of the color bearing units will have individual coats-of-arms but the same crest, the Lexington Minute Man.

As one drives into Lexington, perhaps he has followed Paul Revere's route up from Boston. On reaching the Common two things will be noted, the boulder on the Common, marking the line of the Minute Men on April 19, 1775, and at the head of the Common the Minute Man statue. On the boulder is chiseled an old flint lock musket and powder horn and Captain Parker's order to his men—"Stand your ground, don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war let it begin here."

The Minute Men, they numbered about seventy, had assembled to meet 600 British regulars. "Too few to resist, too brave to fly." They did the best they could and their successors met success at Saratoga and Yorktown. Captain Parker had formed his men on the Common and had given the order not to fire first. The British advanced on both sides of the Meeting House which at that time stood on the Common. They were under the command of Major Pitcairn, who ordered the "rebels" to disperse. As they did not disperse he fired his pistol at them and repeated the order.

The regulars fired a volley and the Minute Men scattered to cover and kept up their fire with such accuracy that the regulars were forced to retreat.

The patriots turned out along the country side and the return of the regulars towards Boston nearly degenerated into a rout. Major Pitcairn had been wounded and his column was saved by the timely arrival of Lord Percy with more grenadiers and two field pieces. The day's casualties amounted to ninety patriots and 273 regulars. Sixteen of the colonial casualties had occurred on the Common in the morning. Each side lost its commander. Of Capt. John Parker, Edward Everett wrote:

Roman history does not furnish an example of bravery that outshines that of Jonas Parker. A truer heart did not bleed at Thermopylae. Parker was often heard to say, that be the consequences what they might, and let others do what they pleased, he would never run from the enemy. He was as good as his word—better. Having loaded his musket, he placed his hat containing the ammunition on the ground between his feet in readiness for a second charge. At the second fire he was wounded and sank upon his knees; and in this condition, discharged his gun. While loading it again, upon his knees and striving in the agonies of death to redeem his pledge, he was transfixed by a bayonet—and thus died on the spot where he first stood and fell.

In 1890 there was dedicated at the head of the Common the memorial fountain which is surmounted by the bronze figure of Captain Parker, bareheaded, with sleeves rolled up and musket in hand. The Minute Man is truly the American Cincinnati, and, like that famous Roman, at the call leaves his plow in the furrow and goes to fight his country's battles, returning to his peaceful occupation when the emergency has passed.

No more telling device could have been selected for the crest of the Organized Reserve regiments. The sculptor of the Lexington Minute Man was Mr. Henry H. Kitson.

## Promotions and Retirements

Col. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was retired from active service Aug. 5 on his own application after more than thirty-five years' service. Colonel Morrow was born in West Virginia Feb. 20, 1870, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers in June, 1891. Among his various duties he served as an instructor at West Point, was appointed a major of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers in 1898 during the war with Spain, and served in



the Philippines with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, U.S.A., in the Lake Lanao expedition.

He served as chief engineer officer of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, and as military governor of the Province of Zamboanga, he has also served as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia and was on duty as Engineer of Maintenance of the Panama Canal 1915.

Colonel Morrow during the World War took the 4th Engineers to France in April, 1918, was division engineer, 4th Division, to June, 1918, and was chief engineer, 1st Army, from June 19 to Oct. 23, 1918, after being appointed a temporary brigadier general, June 26, 1918.

He took part in the engagements at Chateau-Thierry to Vesle river; in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, and in the Verdun-Argonne offensive. He was chief engineer, 3d Army, Oct. 23 to Nov. 16; deputy chief engineer, A.E.F., to Dec. 19, 1918, when he returned to the United States, and was placed in command of Camp Humphreys, Va. He subsequently served in the Panama Canal Zone, as engineer of maintenance and as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, which was his last post of duty. Colonel Morrow is an officer of the Legion of Honor (France), for service in France.

Lieut. Col. Junius C. Gregory, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Aug. 1, 1922, for disability incident thereto, was born in Virginia Aug. 18, 1875, and is a graduate of the Army Medical School and holds the degree of M.D., College of Virginia. He entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon in July, 1902. During the World War he served as a colonel in the Medical Corps of the National Army.

Lieut. Col. Delphay T. E. Casteel, Cav., U.S.A., was retired for disability incident to the service on July 28, 1922. He was born in Maryland Sept. 17, 1863, and during the war with Spain served as a colonel of the 2d West Virginia Infantry in the U.S. service. He served in Philippine campaigns as a captain in the 27th U.S. Volunteer Infantry and entered the Regular Army in July, 1901, as a first lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry. He subsequently served in the 6th, 12th, 15th, 9th and 17th Regiments of Cavalry. He was last on duty with the O.R. at Hartford, Conn.

Capt. James D. Edgar, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was retired for disability incident to the service on July 31, 1922. He was born in South Dakota Nov. 16, 1889, and was awarded the degree of M.D., University of Minnesota, 1915. He entered the Regular Army as a first lieutenant, Medical Corps, in August, 1918, having previously served as a first lieutenant in the Medical Section of the O.R.C. and as a temporary captain, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Russell, Air Ser., U.S.A., who was retired for disability incident to the service on July 31, 1922, was born in Maine March 22, 1888. He became a first lieutenant, Air Service, Regular Army, in September, 1920, having previously served as an officer of the Infantry Section, O.R.C., and of the Aviation, O.R.C.

Capt. Harvey M. Snyder, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service July 29, 1922, for disability incident to the service, was born in Pennsylvania April 27, 1878, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 1st Field Artillery in March, 1900. Subsequently promoted in his enlisted grade, included regimental Q.M. sergeant, 3d Field Art., and regimental supply sergeant, 1st Field Art. During the World War he was appointed captain and major, Q.M.O.R.C., and was appointed captain, Q.M. Corps, Regular Army, July 1, 1920.

The following officers of the Navy were placed on the retired list on the dates noted in 1922:

Lieut. Samuel B. Caldwell (S.C.), July 10 for physical disability.

Lieut. Comdr. George M. Cook, July 11, for physical disability.

Comdr. Karl Ohnesorg (M.C.), July 15, for physical disability.

Lieut. Martin J. Clancy, U.S.N., Aug. 15, after thirty years' service.

Lieut. Harry R. Blayton, U.S.N., Aug. 31, after thirty years' service.

## Obituaries

### ALEXANDER.

Mrs. Evelyn M. Alexander, widow of Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Alexander, U.S.A., whose death at Willowbrook, Auburn, N.Y., on July 31, was noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 5 is survived by a sister, Miss C. E. Martin of Willowbrook, two brothers, George B. Martin also of Willowbrook, and Edward S. Martin of New York city, editor and writer. Of Mrs. Alexander's two children, her

daughter Emily died in childhood, and her son, Upton, died while still under thirty years of age, from the effects of an accident. After the death of the General in 1887, Mrs. Alexander lived with her mother, who was active in charitable work. Mrs. Alexander continued her mother's good work up to the present time. She was a member of Sand Beach Church and took a deep interest in church affairs. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin and was married to General Alexander in 1864.

### BRETT.

Mrs. Sallie Powers Brett, widow of Capt. James E. Brett, 24th U.S. Inf., and mother of the late Stuart Sanford and Herbert Sydney Brett, died at the Letterman General Hospital, at San Francisco, Calif., July 9, after a serious illness. Mrs. Brett will be remembered by many friends in the Army for her courtesy and kindness. She served with her husband, Captain Brett, for over thirty years in the 24th Infantry. Interment was in the National Cemetery, Presidio. Mrs. Brett is survived by her daughter, Lucile Brett, who is at present residing at 1480 Larkin street.

### GARRETT.

Mr. Frank B. Garrett, who died suddenly at the station hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., July 10, was born at Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 12, 1911, the son of Lieut. George B. Garrett, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garrett, and twin brother of Dorothy M. The interment took place at Mountain View Cemetery, Tacoma, Wash.

### GREEN.

Mr. A. A. Green, who died at Dallas, Texas, on Aug. 1, after an illness of one year, is survived by his wife, one son, A. A. Green, jr., and one daughter, wife of Major Clifford Jones, U.S.A.

### HILL.

Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., retired, who during the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera off the coast of Cuba in 1898, was serving aboard the flagship Brooklyn under Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, shot and killed himself in the cemetery at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 2. He had been in ill health for some time. Chief Boat-swain Hill was born in Iowa, Oct. 17, 1855, and enlisted in the Navy in 1874. He reached the grade of boatswain in 1881 and chief boatswain in 1899. He was retired for age Oct. 17, 1899, after a sea service of a little over eleven years and a shore duty of twenty-four years and five months. Among other duties he was in command of the prison ship Southern and the Topeka. After retirement he served on special duty at the Portsmouth Naval Prison. He was always a strong supporter of Admiral Schley in the Sampson-Schley controversy, which came up after the war with Spain. He was appointed a temporary lieutenant July 1, 1918.

### MORRIS.

Mrs. Joanna B. Morris, mother of Mrs. D. E. Cummings, wife of Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Cummings, U.S.N., died at Newport, R.I., July 28.

### PARNELEE.

Mrs. Louie Radcliff Parnelle, widow of John Radcliff Parnelle, captain of 7th Indiana Cavalry, during Civil War, mother of Mrs. James J. Meade, wife of Major Meade, U.S.M.C., died suddenly Aug. 9 at New York city, where she had landed Aug. 7 with Mrs. Meade from Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Interment was at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

### PRICE.

Comdr. Claude Bernard Price, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, Hollis, Virginia Beach, Va., July 26. He leaves a widow. The interment was at Arlington, Va. Commander Price was born in Mississippi Oct. 17, 1868, and was appointed to the U.S.N.A., in 1886. He reached the grade of commander in 1911, and was awarded a special letter of commendation for services rendered. He also held an Army War College diploma.

### SEBREE.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, an officer of long and efficient service, died in his home at Coronado, Calif., Aug. 6.

He had served in all classes of vessels, and witnessed the evolution of the Navy from the days of old wooden vessels to the present powerful steel armored craft. During his wide sphere of service he took part in several memorable Arctic relief expeditions. Rear Admiral Sebree was born in Fayetteville, Mo., Feb. 20, 1848, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy at the age of fifteen, being graduated in 1867. He served on the Canandaigua, European Fleet, 1867-9; served with the Pacific Fleet, 1869-72; in the Tigress in the Arctic from June to November, 1873, and was also in the monitor Dictator of the North Atlantic Station, the same year. He was in the Franklin, flagship of the European Station, from 1873-6; on torpedo duty during the summer of 1877; on the C.S.S. Beche in 1878; commanding the C.S.S. Sillman in 1879, and was commanding the C.S.S. Gedney, 1879-81.

Admiral Sebree was in the Brooklyn of

the South Atlantic Station, 1882; at the Naval Academy during 1882-3; was commanding the Pinta in 1883, and was in the Powhatan in 1884. He was executive officer of the Thetis of the Greely Relief Expedition, in 1884, after which he went to the Naval Academy for duty. He was on duty as lighthouse inspector in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1885-9, and was with the Polaris Relief Expedition in 1892. Other assignments included duty at the Naval Academy, commanding the Thetis, 1896-7, and the Wheeling in 1898. He was lighthouse inspector at San Francisco from November, 1898, to October, 1901, when he was ordered to command the Abarenda and naval station at Tutuila, Samoa. He afterward commanded the gunboat Wheeling, and was secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He reached the grade of rear admiral in 1907, and was assigned to command the Second Division, First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, with the Tennessee as his flagship. He later became commander-in-chief of the fleet, and was retired for age Feb. 20, 1910. He had a sea service of close on twenty-three years and a shore duty of twenty years and three months.

## Service Weddings

### DONAT-TAFT.

A most picturesque wedding took place when Miss Marjorie E. Taft and Major Francis A. Donat, Field Art., U.S.A., were married at the summer home of her parents, Aug. 3, on the shore of Schroon Lake in the Adirondacks, N.Y. During the ceremony the doors and windows were open to the pine woods, a fire of birch logs burned in the stone fireplace, and the rooms were filled with flowers from nearby woods and fields.

The bride, dressed in white crepe de chine, trimmed with duchesse lace and pearls from her mother's wedding dress, carried a shower bouquet of tiny meadow daisies and ferns. Her attendants were her sister, Mrs. K. B. Harmon, and her two nieces, Margaret and Barbara Harmon. Mrs. Harmon was in lavender and carried purple wild flowers. Margaret Harmon, in pink, with flowers from the pink steeple bush, and Barbara Harmon, in white, with black-eyed Susans, were dainty little flower girls. Mr. Henry Donat was best man for his brother.

Only members of the immediate families were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Father Brosseau of St. Jerome, Canada, an old friend of Major Donat's family. After Oct. 1 Major and Mrs. Donat will be at home at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Major Donat will be attending the General Staff School.

### LANGVIN-SCHULTZ.

Capt. Russell C. Snyder, U.S.A., and Mrs. Snyder announce the marriage of their niece, Olivia Schultz, to Lieut. Joseph L. Langevin, Field Art., U.S.A., at St. Ignace Church, Walled City, Manila, P.I., June 17, in the presence of a few personal friends. Chaplain MacLeod of Camp Stotsenburg performed the ceremony. After a short honeymoon spent in Manila, the bride and bridegroom returned to Camp Stotsenburg, where Lieutenant Langevin is stationed. Mrs. Langevin is the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Schultz of Laredo, Texas, and Lieutenant Langevin is a graduate of U.S.M.A., class of 1920.

### LINDEN-HARSHAW.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Turner announce the marriage of their niece, Miss Rachel Marguerite Harshaw, to Capt. Henning Linden, Inf., U.S.A., on Aug. 5, at Englewood, N.J. At home after Sept. 15 at University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

### McHUGH-RAY.

Ensign William B. McHugh, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delphy, and Miss Ruth Charlotte Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Ray of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride July 31. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of that city. Miss Dorothy Sparks, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, while the best man was Ensign W. H. McDowell, U.S.N. A buffet luncheon followed the ceremony. Ensign and Mrs. McHugh left by steamer for a honeymoon trip to San Francisco, whence they will go into the Feather river country for an outing. Upon their return they will reside in Coronado, Calif.

### NICHOLS-MARTIN.

A brilliant wedding at Tientsin, China, June 14, was that of Miss Mary Winifred Martin, only daughter of Col. William F. Martin, 15th Inf., U.S.A., commanding officer of the China Expedition, and Mrs. Martin, to Capt. LeRoy Welling Nichols, 15th Inf., U.S.A. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain Orville E. Fisher, 15th Inf., U.S.A., in the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club, which was specially decorated for the occasion with flags, ferns, potted plants, greenery and flowers. The 15th Infantry, led by Warrant Officer Lee, played the wedding music.

Mr. MacDonald, formerly captain in 15th Infantry and intimate friend of Captain Nichols, was his best man. Captains Cushman, Williams, Hutchinson, Johnson,

McChrystal, Eyster, and Lieutenants Moore and Alexander were the ushers.

Miss Beatrice MacDougall and Miss Annie Wade, charmingly gowned, were the bridesmaids. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of soft satin and silver sequins, draped with Chantilly lace. From her shoulders fell a court train of soft white satin which made her seem a very stately little lady. Covering most of her dark hair and falling gracefully into the folds of the satin train was a veil of lace caught up with orange blossoms, and on her arm she carried a bouquet of roses and lilies.

The marriage service was that of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and at its conclusion, the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations and sincere good wishes of all the guests assembled, which included the non-commissioned officers and those closely associated with Captain Nichols, who represented the enlisted personnel. Some of these had known the bride since her childhood, when they were in the Service in another regiment with which Colonel Martin also served. The guests present numbered more than 200 and included practically all the local Chinese, Japanese and foreign officials, civil and military.

One of the unique souvenirs of the wedding was the white leather bound Service book containing the chaplain's certificate, and the form of the solemnization of marriage as was read, and several pages for signatures of the guests which Chaplain Fisher had especially printed for the occasion and presented to the bride.

Dancing and refreshments followed. The wedding cake was over three feet in diameter, and on its storied surface in the white icing were garlands of roses, wedding bells and tiny cupids. The bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. The bride later threw her bouquet among the guests and then departed with her husband on their honeymoon.

### PHILLIPS-MAYBERRY.

Lieut. John S. Phillips, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma, and Miss Elizabeth Mayberry, daughter of Mrs. Rhea Mayberry of Hollywood, Calif., were married on board the Oklahoma July 25. The bride was educated at La Salette Academy. The groom was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in 1918. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips will make their home for the present at Long Beach, Calif.

### SPARKS-MARCHANT.

Mrs. Grant Marchant announces the marriage of her daughter, Johnnie Iris, to Capt. Roy Sparks, U.S.A., on Aug. 1, at Washington Court House, Ohio. At home after Oct. 10 at Newark, Del.

## Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Gillessey announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Blatz Gillessey, to Lieut. Ellis Vern Williamson, 17th Field Art., U.S.A., stationed at Camp Bragg, N.C. The wedding will take place on Sept. 16, in Louisville, Ky.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Leigh Thompson, daughter of Dr. W. R. Thompson of Fort Worth, Texas, to Lieut. Harrison Shaler, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who is stationed at Watertown Arsenal. The wedding will take place in December.

Mrs. William Duval, jr., of Annapolis, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lydia Lee Duval, to Lieut. Chester E. Lewis, U.S.N. The marriage will take place on Sept. 2. Lieutenant Lewis is a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1915, and is at present attached for duty at the department of marine engineering and naval construction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Col. C. J. Bartlett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bartlett have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Louise Bartlett, to Lieut. Francis E. Charlton. The wedding date will be announced later. The dinner on July 23, which was held at Fort Douglas, Utah, was a beautifully planned affair, the guests including Gen. U. G. MacAlexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. Charlton, Miss Hilda Charlton, Walter Charlton, Col. and Mrs. F. W. Bugbee, Lieut. and Mrs. Durnford, Miss Rhoda Ballantyne, Miss Margaret Gunter, Lieut. Robert Springer, T. J. Tully and Charlton and Julian Bartlett. The bride-to-be has just returned from a visit with her aunt in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leon Wood of Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Portlock, to Lieut. Charles C. Tinsley, Dental Corps, U.S.N., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tinsley of Macon, Ga. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

Mrs. Elinor McLeod, 5043 16th avenue, N.E., Seattle, Wash., announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith, to Capt. George W. Hirsch, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Capt. L. W. Spratling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spratling of Waverly, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter,

**Wedding**  
100 Invitations or Announcements, \$2.50. Latest New York Styles sent free. 100 Calling Cards, 75c. Superior Quality and workmanship. Birth Announcements, 40c per dozen. Also Monogram Stationery and Christmas Greeting Cards. Mention samples wanted. Copperplate Press, 4300 E. 51st St., S.F.



Sarah Augusta, to Mr. John Kenneth Kirkwood, jr., of Parrish, Ala.

Mrs. John N. Jackson of Seattle, Wash., announces the engagement of her daughter, Geraldine, to Lieut. Donald James Leehey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., now stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. Lieutenant Leehey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Leehey of Seattle. The announcement was made informally Aug. 2, at a luncheon which Miss Jackson gave for a group of her close friends. The wedding will take place some time this autumn.

## Births

### BERNHARD.

Lieut. Comdr. Alva Douglas Bernhard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bernhard announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, on July 28, at Washington, D.C.

### CLARK.

Capt. Howard Clark, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark announce the birth of a son, William Arthur, on Aug. 4, at their home in Bloomington, Ind.

### HARDIN.

Lieut. Donald C. Hardin, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hardin announce the birth of a son, Donald Carson, jr., on July 2, at Schofield Barracks, H.T.

### HILTON.

Capt. Roy C. Hilton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hilton, stationed at Columbia, S.C., announce the birth of a son, Roy Carter Hilton, jr., Aug. 3.

### HOPKINS.

Maj. S. Roland Hopkins, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hopkins announce the birth of a son, Archibald Taylor Hopkins, July 22, at Boston, Mass.

### JAMES.

Lieut. Arthur V. L. James, O.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. James announce the birth of a son, Arthur Vinton Linwood, jr., on July 6, at Baltimore, Md.

### JONES.

Lieut. Clarence E. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones of Camp Normoye, Texas, announce the birth of a son, Edward William, at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 4.

### LEE.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Lee, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lee announce the birth of a daughter, Helen, at Camp Knox, Ky., July 19.

### MARR.

Maj. Harold E. Marr, F.A., U.S.A., and Mrs. Marr announce the birth of a daughter, Mildred Bowen, on July 5, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

### MITCHELL.

Maj. G. A. Mitchell, A.G.D., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mitchell announce the birth of a son in Joplin, Mo., July 22. Major Mitchell, who has been instructor of the Missouri National Guard, has recently been ordered to Omaha, Neb., where he is to be assistant adjutant of the 7th Corps Area.

### ORD.

Maj. James B. Ord, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ord announce the birth of a daughter, Letitia Howell, on June 23, at The Hague, Holland.

### ORTON.

Maj. W. R. Orton, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Orton announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jean, at Fort George Wright, Wash. Granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Graves.

### PAINE.

Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Paine, U.S.N., and Mrs. Paine, announce the birth of a daughter at San Diego, Calif., July 17.

### REED.

Capt. Allie W. Reed, 12th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Reed announce the birth of a son, Theodore Harold, on July 25, at Walter Reed Hospital.

### REEDER.

Capt. Harry Langdon Reeder, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reeder announce the birth of a son, Boyd Foster, on July 26, at Walter Reed General Hospital.

### WADDEN.

Capt. Edward P. Wadden, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wadden announce the birth of a son, Edward Philip, jr., at Detroit, Mich., July 30.

### ZELIFF.

Capt. Irvin N. Zelff, 3d Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Zelff announce the birth of a daughter, Marion Gray, on July 31, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## Personals

Colonel Stephenson, U.S.A., Mrs. Stephenson and Mrs. Andrews are at the Italian Lakes and expect to return to New York in September.

Capt. H. de B. Bruch, U.S.A., wife and child are spending a few weeks at Greenwich Inn, Sound Beach, Conn., while Captain Bruch is on leave from Fort Clark, Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. John B. Stuart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stuart have arrived at the Bretter Hall Hotel, Broadway at 86th street, New York, where a number of naval officers and their families are stopping.

Mrs. Porter, widow of Commo. Theodore Porter, U.S.N., who was seriously hurt in a motor accident in Connecticut last month, has returned to Washington and is in her apartment at the Wyoming.

Mrs. Merry, widow of Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U.S.N., who has been stopping at the Rangeley Lake House, Rangeley Me., has returned to her summer home, Edgecomb, Me., for the rest of the season.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Cunningham, Cav., U.S.A., has been appointed professor of military science and tactics for next year at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, to relieve Col. John C. W. Brooks, U.S.A., retired.

Maj. William J. Calvert, U.S.A., and Mrs. Calvert of Washington, who motored to New York early last week in company with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hood, passed several days at the Hotel Astor and sailed on Aug. 4 for the Panama Canal Zone.

Mrs. Hogg, widow of Commodore William S. Hogg, U.S.N., has closed her house on Cathedral avenue in Washington for the summer and is sojourning at Upperville, Va., for the rest of the season, the guest of Mrs. Charlie Fayette Ball.

Col. A. B. Barber, technical adviser to the Polish Government for the last three years, has terminated his service and has started for the United States. Before his departure he was the guest at a number of receptions given by high officials and friends.

Col. C. R. Darnall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Darnall and their son, Robert, have left Washington for Honolulu. They will motor to San Francisco visiting Yellowstone Park and other national parks en route and will sail from San Francisco in November.

Maj. Henry C. Pillsbury, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pillsbury of Washington, who have been on a month's motor trip through the New England resorts, spent some time at Martha's Vineyard and are now in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days before returning to Washington.

Mrs. Daisy E. Given of Washington, D.C., widow of Mr. Arthur Given, who served as an officer of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., during the World War, is visiting Mrs. Myra R. Stallman, widow of Capt. George P. Stallman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at 92 Wellington avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale and Miss Audrey K. Dale, wife and daughter of Colonel Dale, U.S.A., of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., who have been spending sometime at West Point have left there and are at Hotel Astor, New York, for a week. They will return to West Point on Aug. 15, remaining until Sept. 1.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., and Mrs. Washington, who have been spending some time in New Hampshire, recently visited Capt. F. T. Evans, U.S.N., and Mrs. Evans at the naval training station in Newport. Admiral and Mrs. Washington will return to Washington about the middle of September.

Capt. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hodges, who have passed the summer, as usual, in England, and the greater part of the season in London, have left there for Folkestone, where they expect to remain a fortnight, going later to Evian-les-Bains, in Savoie, and then to Switzerland before returning to their villa on Lake Como.

Lieut. Col. Willis P. Coleman, Inf., U.S.A., and family are occupying the house at 3216 Avenue S, Galveston, Texas, until Oct. 1. The marriage of their daughter, Miss Martha Schofield Coleman, and Maj. Thomas Jefferson Johnson will take place at Trinity Episcopal Church on Thursday, Aug. 24, at five in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Jones, wife of Lieutenant Jones, U.S.N., entertained a small party at tea at the Hotel Belmont, North Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Aug. 5, in compliment to Mrs. Wakeman, wife of Lieut. R. H. Wakeman, U.S.N. Mrs. Wakeman is spending the summer months at Dennis Port, Cape Cod, Mass., while Lieutenant Wakeman is at sea.

Among the Army passengers arriving at New York on July 28 on the President Roosevelt were the following: Maj. Thomas C. Lonergan, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Russia with the American Relief under Colonel Haskell; Maj. Robert E. Jones, U.S.A., who has been studying at the University of Paris, and Capt. Edwin C. Gere, U.S.A., returning from duty in the Philippines via India and the Suez.

The friends of Lieut. William H. Dean, U.S.A., gave a surprise party in honor of his birthday, July 30. They first spent an hour at the post swimming pool and afterward proceeded to his quarters, where they prepared a big dinner on the spacious porch. Among those present were Major and Mrs. J. A. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Frakes, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. George Harsh, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hekamp.

Maj. Dabney Otey Elliott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Elliott sailed Aug. 3 from New York for Panama.

Col. John Hayes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hayes of Washington are making a motor trip through the Adirondacks.

Maj. J. W. Howe, Cav., editor of the Cavalry Journal, is on a two weeks' leave which he will spend in New England.

Capt. R. M. Watt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watt and their son, Ensign R. M. Watt, jr., U.S.N., are at Bretton Hall Hotel, New York.

Lieut. Bert Van Moss, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Van Moss of New York are motoring from New York to Colorado Springs and Denver.

Maj. William R. McCleary, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. McCleary are now residing at 184 Rose street, Freeport, Long Island, N.Y.

Comdr. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leahy of Washington sailed Aug. 5 for Europe. They will return to Washington early in September.

Mrs. Holbrook, wife of Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, is still confined in Walter Reed Hospital, but is reported to be improving daily.

Col. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lyman sail Aug. 12 on the Chaumont for Santo Domingo, where Colonel Lyman is in command of the 4th U.S. Marines.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson sailed from New York July 29 aboard the Majestic for Europe, where they will remain until the autumn.

Col. H. S. Berry, O.R.C., has recommended the use of smoke ammunition in the Infantry 37-mm. gun for use in designating targets to be fired upon by Field Artillery.

Maj. Henry du R. Phelan and family have taken a house at 1018 Parn street, Alameda, Calif. The children are attending the Alameda High School and University of California.

Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., sailed from New York July 29 aboard the America for England, where he will take command of the vessels of the U.S. Navy in European waters.

Col. F. C. Marshall, Cav., who with Mrs. Marshall is motoring through Europe, had at the last reports motored 4,000 miles in France alone. On July 24 they were in Perigueux, France.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson left Washington Aug. 5 by motor for their old home in Greenville, S.C., accompanied by their son, Ensign Augustus Donaldson, U.S.N.

Col. George Vidmer, executive officer, office Chief of Cavalry, returned this week to his desk in Washington from a fishing trip on Chesapeake Bay just south of the mouth of the Patuxent river.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Grayson of Washington have gone to Saratoga Springs for the remainder of the season, but will return to their cottage at Narragansett Pier for the early autumn.

Lieut. Comdr. I. W. Kite, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kite and their daughter, Mrs. Frank T. Harmon, jr., of Washington, have gone to Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker of Annapolis, are visiting the former's parents, Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker, at their country place, Greenvale, at Portsmouth.

Capt. Robert M. Kennedy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kennedy of Pennsylvania have gone to the mountains of Pennsylvania, where they will be joined later by their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, who is at Camp Holton, Naples, Me.

Col. Andrew Moses, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moses and Miss Kathleen Moses of Washington have gone to New York, from where Colonel Moses will sail for Panama. Mrs. Moses and Miss Moses will remain in New York until the return of Colonel Moses in September.

Lieut. Col. Oliver T. Snyder, U.S.A., who has been assigned for duty at the University of Pennsylvania, left Washington for Philadelphia July 31. Mrs. Snyder and Miss Snyder will make a number of visits in Central New York before joining Colonel Snyder in Philadelphia.

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., Chief of Air Service, spent part of July 25 and 26 at Langley Field, Va., for the purpose of making a general inspection of the post. General Patrick made the trip from Washington to Langley Field by airplane, a flight of three planes making the trip. Besides General Patrick, the following Air Service officers were in the party: Major Kilner, Lieutenant Beaton, Lieutenant Maitland and Colonel Howard.

Col. Thomas Q. Ashburn, C.A.C., the acting chief, Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, War Department, was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French government, Aug. 4, for "important and signal services rendered in the preparation and execution of the attack of Oct. 8, 1918, at Verdun (advance of eight kilometers in the German lines). In this Colonel Ashburn, who normally commanded the 324th Field Artillery, had been placed in command of the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, engaged as a whole.

## Shoes that look like new every morning

The wrinkled, misshapen, uncouth appearance which shoes assume after being worn is unnecessary.

Place Miller Shoe Trees in your shoes at night and in the morning the shoes will have the appearance of new ones.



Most of the Trees sold are MILLERS

That you may be sure of trees that fit and adjust with ease—look for this our trade mark.

O. A. MILLER TREEING MACHINE CO.  
BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., of Washington, is the guest of Gen. W. R. Wilder, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilder in Newport, R.I.

Maj. John Quincy Adams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Adams of Quantico, Va., are in Washington for a short stay and are at the Burlington Hotel.

Col. George W. Van Dusen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Dusen are sailing from New York Aug. 15 on the Pacific mail steamer Columbia for San Francisco via Panama.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. McGrew, father and mother of Col. Milton L. McGrew, U.S.A., are with their son, Fitzhugh McGrew, at 51 East 58th street, for August and September.

Col. Francis W. Mansfield, U.S.A., retired, and his sister, Miss Edith Mansfield, have as a summer guest at their home in Pasadena, Calif., their niece, Miss Edith Dudley, of New York city.

Col. Munroe McFarland, U.S.A., Mrs. McFarland and daughters, who have been spending the month of July in Nantucket, are now at the Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, R.I., until September.

Capt. Daniel P. Mannix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mannix have returned to Boston after a visit to Captain Mannix's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Walker, in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Howard B. Berry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berry of New London, Conn., are making a motor trip to Washington, D.C., and are passing a few days at the Hotel Astor, New York, en route.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Baughman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baughman of Washington are motoring to Maine, where they will spend the month of August at their country home, Abbott place, in Winterport.

Brig. Gen. William S. Peirce, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peirce of Washington, D.C., were in New York early last week to join their daughter, Mrs. Bradford P. Smith of Springfield, Mass., at the Hotel Astor.

Mrs. Browne, wife of Maj. F. W. Browne, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at her home in Washington July 27 in honor of Mrs. Waldo of Barton, Fla., and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Waldo. Mrs. Waldo is en route to West Point to visit her son.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Loftin, U.S.N., Mrs. Loftin and daughter have returned to Washington from a motor trip through the Shenandoah Valley, which included Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge and a week's stay at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

The friends of Lieut. Col. K. L. Pepper, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pepper and Miss Catherine and Miss Georgia Pepper will be glad to know that Mrs. Pepper is recovering after a serious case of typhoid fever at their home in Spring Hill, Tenn. Mrs. Pepper has been confined to her room for seven weeks.

Five American officers were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in Washington on Aug. 4 by Col. Georges A. Dumont, French military attaché, in the name of the French government for services rendered during the war. The officers and their legion grades were as follows: Col. John M. C. Palmer, Officer; Lieut. Col. E. R. W. McCabe, Officer; Col. T. Q. Ashburn, Chevalier; Col. John T. Axton, Chevalier; Brig. Gen. Henry J. Kelly, Commander. The decorations were conferred at a reception at the office of the French military attaché in the presence of a number of guests.

## King George Hotel

Mason Street at Geary  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Nine-Story Fireproof Building

200 ROOMS—ALL WITH PRIVATE BATH

RATES—from \$2.00 per day single

\$2.50 per day double

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ARMY AND NAVY MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES



**Memorials at Arlington**

We specialize in designing and erecting memorials (monuments, mausoleums, tablets) in Arlington and other national and private cemeteries. Designs and estimates will be gladly furnished without charge or obligation of any kind.

**THE J. F. MANNING CO. INC.**  
914 Fifteenth St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

## OUR SYSTEM OF BANKING BY MAIL

is a practical plan for enabling Army and Navy men in all parts of the world to deal with this strong, sound bank.



Both small and large accounts—Checking or Savings—are invited.

3% paid on Checking and  
3% on Savings Accounts

**EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President**  
**UNION TRUST COMPANY**  
of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and  
H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.



### Wear— Lockhart Spiral Puttees

—and feel the difference!

Smart—Comfortable—Elastic  
"America's Pioneer Spiral Puttee"  
Post Exchanges, your Dealers or write

L. S. P. Inc., 195 Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y. Write  
to the Gov't. Military Schools and Organizations



### BASS-CHICAGO

Motion Picture Cameras!  
Kodaks! Graflex!

High Speed Foreign and Domestic  
Cameras. Everything Known  
in Modern Photography. Write  
your needs. Best Trade Cameras.  
Mail orders all parts of the World.

Satisfaction Guaranteed  
**Bass Camera Co.**  
111 NO. DEARBORN - CHICAGO

## Chancery Inn

1421 EYE ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

### 3 MEALS—ROOMS

Specialty  
Chicken a la King  
and Waffles

## TAYLOR & HOE

80 Maiden Lane - New York City

### INSURANCE

Automobile, Accident, Fire, Life

## STRATH HAVEN INN

F. M. SCHEIBLEY

(Near Philadelphia) SWARTHMORE, PA.  
Modern Suburban HOTEL, close to Baltimore  
Pk. 11 miles to center of Philadelphia.  
Convenient for autos, trolley and trains. 20  
minutes to BROAD ST. Station.  
Tea Room, Outdoor Sports, Dancing, GARAGE.  
Daily, weekly and monthly rates quoted

## DREW'S CALIFORNIA SCHOOL

Annapolis, West  
Point, Army, Navy  
tutoring. Hundreds  
successfully coached.  
85% to 100% of  
my students passed  
in 3 recent exami-  
nations for Annapolis  
and West Point.  
50 cadets from  
this school now at-  
tending those acad-  
emies.

2-year high school  
course admits to college. Grammar school  
course similarly condensed. Specially desirable  
for officers' sons.

**JOHN S. DREW, Ph.D.**  
2901 California St., San Francisco

# ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.  
Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.  
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.  
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

### JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Due to block in promotion, the War Department is not issuing a junior list this week. The Army and Navy Journal repeats the list below, showing the status on June 28, 1922.

June 28, 1922.

#### Total Vacancies in Each Grade.

Colonels	24 +	0 =	24
Lieutenant colonels	6	24	30
Majors	37	30	67
Captains	86	69	155
First lieutenants	1,335	155	1,390
Second lieutenants	2,694	1,390	4,084

\*The sixty-seven vacancies in the grade of major will promote sixty-nine captains due to the disqualification of Capt. John S. Jadin, Cav., and Arthur N. White, Field Art.

#### Last Officer Entitled to Promotion.

Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.  
Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.  
Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.  
1st Lt. Arthur J. Russell, Inf., 8145.

#### Last Officer Nominated in Each Grade.

Col.—Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.  
Lt. Col.—Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.  
Maj.—Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.  
Capt.—1st Lt. M. G. Estabrook, Jr., A.S., 8144.  
1st Lt.—George W. Marvin, Inf.

\*Note—130 cadets of the Military Academy who were nominated for appointment as second lieutenants and for promotion to first lieutenants, but no action was taken on their promotion nominations to first lieutenants.

#### Last Officer Confirmed in Each Grade.

Col. J. D. Long, Cav., 419.  
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1160 (confirmed Feb. 24, 1922).  
Maj. R. P. Shugr, P.A., 3526.  
Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876.  
1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf. (confirmed Jan. 28, 1922).

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate Aug. 4.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—To be major general: Col. William H. Hart, Q.M.C., to be Quartermaster General for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank of major general, from Aug. 28, 1922, vice Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M.C., whose term of office will expire on Aug. 27, 1922.

Adjutant General's Department—To be brigadier general: Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G. Dept., to be assistant The Adjutant General for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank of brigadier general, from Aug. 16, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. James T. Kerr, A.G.D., to be retired from active service Aug. 15, 1922.

Nomination Received by the Senate Aug. 8.

#### APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Air Service—First Lt. J. F. McBlain, Cav., with rank from July 2, 1920.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Aug. 5.

Robb White, jr., to be chaplain with the rank of captain.

Earl H. De Ford to be captain, Air Ser., by transfer.

Walter R. Peck to be first lieutenant, Air Ser., by transfer.

G.O. 28, JULY 3, 1922, W.D.

I.—Col. K. W. Walker, F.D., is appointed Chief of Finance for the period of four years beginning July 1, 1922, with rank of brigadier general from that date.

II.—Corps Area Laboratories—Sec. V., G.O. 68, W.D., 1920, relating to the foregoing subject, is rescinded. See AR 40-305.

III.—Par. 4, Sec. IV., G.O. 22, W.D., 1922, is amended by adding after the fourth item on page 5 the following:

The Commanding General, American Forces in Germany—FD 49 P 2451 A 3.

IV.—Designation and Assignment of Coast Artillery Corps Companies—G.O. 21, W.D., 1922, is amended as follows:

1. So much of Table II, Par. 10, as relates to the Coast Artillery Corps companies connected with the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, is amended as follows:

In the column "Serial number of companies," page 17, the number "150th" opposite "3d Company" is changed to "100th," and the number "57th" opposite "7th Company" is changed to "157th."

V.—Relates to the issue of general supplies to the Army.

G.O. 29, JULY 17, 1922, W.D.

This order relates to the following subjects: Designation of depots of the sons of the interior. Value of the garrison ration for the fiscal year 1923, except Philippine Scouts, fixed at 30 cents per ration. Re-establishment of the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Grades of retired enlisted men under the act of Congress approved June 10, 1922, published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 22, page 1160. Allotments of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. Battles and campaigns of the United States, noted elsewhere in Army and Navy Journal.

#### CLOTHING MONEY ALLOWANCE FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Circular 153, July 19, 1922, W.D.

1. Cir. 224, W.D., 1921, relating to the foregoing subject, and its amendments, Cirs. 282 and 296, W.D., 1921, and Cir. 7, 30, 42 and 68, W.D., 1922, are rescinded. See A.R. 615-40.

2. In accordance with the provisions of par 3, A.R. 615-40, the following initial and maintenance clothing money allowances for enlisted men are published, effective July 1, 1922:

a. Money allowance for clothing drawn by

enlisted men stationed within the continental limits of the United States, Alaska, China, and other localities corresponding in climate to the United States.

#### (1) Three-year Enlistment Period.

Initial allowance	\$76.29
Monthly share of initial allowance	12.71
Maintenance allowance	18.85
Monthly allowance	3.14
Daily allowance	.10
Total money allowance for 3 years	189.37

#### (2) One-year Enlistment Period.

Initial allowance	\$76.29
Monthly share of initial allowance	12.71
Maintenance allowance	9.37
Monthly allowance	1.56
Daily allowance	.05
Total money allowance for 1 year	96.03

b. Money allowance for clothing drawn by enlisted men (including Philippine Scouts) stationed in the tropics—the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, Panama and other tropical countries.

#### (1) Three-year Enlistment Period.

Initial allowance	\$56.54
Monthly share of initial allowance	9.42
Maintenance allowance	15.13
Monthly allowance	2.52
Daily allowance	.08
Total money allowance for 3 years	147.34

#### (2) One-year Enlistment Period.

Initial allowance	\$56.54
Monthly share of initial allowance	9.42
Maintenance allowance	8.42
Monthly allowance	1.40
Daily allowance	.05
Total money allowance for 1 year	73.38

3. The provisions of this circular will not affect clothing allowances already settled, credited to, or earned by enlisted men prior to July 1, 1922, if computed in accordance with regulations in force at that time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

### DELINQUENCY IN RENDITION OF MONEY ACCOUNTS.

Cir. 156, July 24, 1922, W.D.

1. Sec. 12 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 209), requires that all monthly accounts of disbursing officers and special disbursing agents shall be mailed or otherwise sent to the proper officer at Washington within ten days after the end of the month to which they relate, and quarterly and other accounts within twenty days after the period to which they relate, with a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury may waive delinquency in rendition only in cases in which there is or is likely to be a manifest physical difficulty in complying with same.

2. The following reasons in cases of delinquency are considered insufficient to fully establish the fact that there was a manifest physical difficulty in dispatching money accounts within the proper time: Not aware of necessity for rendering account; waiting for a warrant; waiting for a subvoucher; overlooked in mailing; changes required in preparation of accounts; attending camp of instruction; correction of account; change of station; correcting pay rolls; held account for a certificate; unacquainted with regulations; oversight; delayed in mail; left post before accounts were closed; package mislaid; unable to complete payroll in time, or similar excuses.

3. Hereafter all disbursing officers and special disbursing agents operating under the War Department will, when they are delinquent in rendering their accounts, forward with the belated accounts a letter stating specifically that they were prevented by physical difficulty from dispatching their account within the time limit allowed, if such is the case, setting forth the conditions which caused such physical difficulty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

### EFFECT OF SAVING CLAUSE CONTAINED IN SEC. 16, ACT OF JUNE 10, 1922 (BUL. 9, W.D., 1922), ON PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

Cir. 157, July 26, 1922, W.D.

The text of this circular was published in a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, which appeared in this paper July 29, page 1188.

### OBLIGATIONS AGAINST APPROPRIATION "ARMY TRANSPORTATION" ACCOUNT PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION OF OFFICERS IN A MILEAGE STATUS.

Cir. 167, Aug. 5, 1922, W.D.

1. After a careful analysis and consideration of the limiting features of the appropriation "Transportation of the Army and Its Supplies, Fiscal Year 1923," for the War Department, attention of all concerned is invited to the condition confronting the Army with respect to this appropriation, which is but forty-seven per cent of that which was available to the Army for its transportation needs for the fiscal year 1923.

2. The War Department, in accordance with the policy of the President and in conformity with an oft-repeated policy of the Secretary of War, must carry on its activities within the amount appropriated by Congress and thus avoid the submission of a deficiency estimate.

3. In order to further the policy just referred to all officers, enlisted men and agents of the Army are enjoined to exercise the greatest care in the transaction of the War Department's business to see that no unnecessary or unusual expense is created by them or the command or agency over which they preside, payable from "Army Transportation, 1923." For the items under which care and judgment should be exercised by all concerned as to obligations created against "Army Transportation," see pages 4, 5, 6 and 7, Bulletin No. 4, W.D., March 28, 1922.

4. All officers, particularly those designated to attend Service schools, can give a great deal of individual assistance in this matter by exercising care and judgment in the packing and crating of their household effects and by ex-

cluding therefrom all items not specially valued or useful in their household affairs.

5. The Quartermaster General and the Chief of Finance will give attention to bills of lading and the transportation bills resulting therefrom, respectively, and will render report thereon at the end of the first quarter as to whether there has or has not been any practical result obtained as a result of this order. Individual cases of carelessness or extravagance in the use of Army Transportation, 1923, as manifested from the bills of lading or obligations against the United States resulting therefrom, will be made the subject of immediate report to The Adjutant General of the Army by the Quartermaster General or Chief of Finance if in their judgment such action appears to warrant disciplinary measures.

6. The fact that approximately 1,700, or more, officers are to be eliminated from the Service before Dec. 31, 1922, should be borne constantly in mind by all concerned to see that not a single unnecessary move of an officer is ordered involving a permanent change of station, as such moves attack "Army Transportation" at the approximate rate of \$1.50 for each \$1 of mileage obligated. A careful scrutiny of the name of an officer under consideration for a change of station by a commanding officer should be given in connection with recommendations he has made or knows that have been made with respect to the officer's effectiveness within the meaning and intent of the elimination feature of the Army Appropriation act approved June 30, 1922, before the order causing a change of station is issued or recommended that would constitute an obligation against either the appropriation "Mileage of the Army" or "Army Transportation, 1923."

7. Commanding officers will give attention to the foregoing to insure themselves that officers under their jurisdiction are rendering assistance in this matter.

8. Par. 3, Sec. IV, G.O. No. 29, W.D., 1921 (Administration of the National Defense act relating to service with troops) is temporarily suspended.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 20, JULY 22, 1922, PANAMA CANAL D.

Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.—In addition to his other duties, Lt. Col. W. P. Ennis, G.S. is detailed Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Panama Canal Dept., during absence on leave of Maj. J. P. Terrell, G.S.

### ENLISTED MEN IMPROPERLY CARRIED BY ORGANIZATION COMMANDERS AS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

G.O. 28, July 7, 1922, Hawaiian Dept.

1. Cases coming to these headquarters indicate that soldiers absent from their organizations without authority as much as three or four months are carried as absent without leave, and upon their return to military control are tried only for absence without leave and given inadequate sentences.

2. When a soldier absents himself from his organization without leave his commanding officer will make an investigation for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the soldier's status, as required by Par. 132, Army Regulations, 1913. A presumption of desertion arises from an extended absence without leave unless there are cogent reasons for a different conclusion. Custom of the service has fixed such period as ten days; but a soldier may be properly dropped after a much shorter absence.

3. Organization commanders carrying soldiers as absent without leave over a longer period than ten days will make explanation of their reason therefor to the post commander concerned upon soldiers' apprehension or return to military control.

By order of the Department Commander:

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, C. of S.

G.O. 30, JULY 13, 1922, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

The 11th Tank Co., assigned to the Hawaiian Div., will proceed by truck to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for station and duty.

G.O. 31, JULY 15, 1922, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Kuhn, U.S.A., is assigned to command the 21st Infantry Brigade, Schofield Barracks, H.T.

G.O. 35, JULY 31, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

So much of G.O. No. 33, these headquarters, as directs one rifle company of the 1st Battalion, 84th Inf., to be designated by the battalion commander to remain at Edgewood Arsenal, and to proceed on Aug. 7 by motor transportation to Camp Meade, is amended so as to direct that this organization proceed from Edgewood Arsenal to Camp Meade by motor transportation on Aug. 5, 1922.

G.O. 36, AUG. 3, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

The 49th Squadron (Bombardment), with ten enlisted specialists only, will proceed from Langley Field, Va., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for permanent station.

G.O. 31, JULY 17, 1922, 4TH CORPS AREA.

Col. W. S. Valentine, Cav., having reported, is announced as signal officer, 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice Maj. Dawson Olmstead, S.C., relieved.

G.O. 33, AUG. 2, 1922, 4TH CORPS AREA.

Col. M. S. Jarvis, Inf. (D.O.L.), having reported, is announced as officer in charge of National Guard affairs of the 4th Corps Area, vice Col. J. H. Frier, Inf. (D.O.L.), relieved.

G.O. 25, AUG. 1, 1922, 5TH CORPS AREA.

The 5th Corps Area Headquarters Air Service Detachment is discontinued. All personnel pertaining to this detachment is transferred in their present grades and specialist ratings to the 88th Squadron, Observation (Reduced Strength), Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, but will remain on duty at their present station.

G.O. 15, AUG. 1, 1922, 6TH CORPS AREA.

In the present emergency created by the city-wide street-car strikes in Chicago, the Quartermaster, 6th Corps Area, will make all arrangements for transporting personnel of the 6th Corps Area Headquarters from the vicinity of their homes to their offices and return, using motor vehicles at the disposal of these Headquarters.

G.O. 66, AUG. 1, 1922, 7TH CORPS AREA.

The 1st Battalion, 9th F.A., will be organized at and assigned to stations as follows: 1st Battalion, less Battery C, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Battery C, Fort Snelling, Minn.

RECRUITING IN 7TH CORPS AREA.

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U.S.A., commanding the 7th Corps Area, is a recruiting memoranda issued from his headquarters at



Omaha, Neb., under date of Aug. 4, says, in part:

"The entire 3d Infantry is stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. This is now a combat regiment and has a recruiting strength of 1,120 men. The 17th Infantry, stationed at both Fort Crook, Neb., and Fort Omaha, Neb., is also a complete combat regiment with a recruiting strength of 1,120 men. The organizations of the regiment at Fort Crook are: Headquarters and Howitzer Co.; Service Co.; Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Battalion. The organizations of the regiment at Fort Omaha, Neb., are: Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, 2d Battalion; Hqs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, 3d Battalion.

"The 6th Infantry, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, is also a combat regiment, but a part of that regiment is still stationed in the 4th Corps Area. That part of the regiment for which recruiting can be done in the 7th Corps Area is: Headquarters and Howitzer Co.; Service Co.; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, 2d Battalion; and Cos. I and M, 3d Battalion.

"The greatest need in the 7th Corps Area at the present time is to fill these Infantry regiments up to the 1,120 men in each regiment less that part of the 6th Infantry which is in the 4th Corps Area. Every conceivable effort on the part of the recruiting officers at the stations of these three Infantry regiments should be put forth to recruit the regiments up to full strength within the shortest possible period of time."

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave 1 month and 10 days, with permission to visit U.S. to Brig. Gen. R. E. Callan, to leave P.C. Dept. about Aug. 12. (July 27, P.C.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. G. S. Norvell, G.S., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. J. W. Grissinger, G.S., about Aug. 23. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. A. W. Foreman, G.S., about Aug. 28. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. O. G. Collins, G.S., about Aug. 14. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Col. H. J. Price, G.S., having reported, is announced as assistant chief of staff, G-3. (Aug. 7, 2d C.A.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, THE A.G.

Leave 2 months and 15 days, with permission to visit U.S., to Lt. Col. D. Y. Beckham, A.G., to leave P.C.D. about Aug. 20. (July 20, P.C.D.)

Leave 3 months, with permission to apply to The A.G. of the Army for an extension of 1 month, to Col. C. Wilcox, M.C., to leave Hawaiian Dept. about Sept. 23. (July 10, H.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 6, to Maj. R. H. Brennan, J.A.G. Dept., D.O.L., Camp Grant, Ill. (July 20, 6th C.A.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lt. Col. J. Hayes, Q.M.G., will report to attending surgeon, Washington, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. C. W. Gates, Q.M.C., effective about Aug. 2. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Capt. H. Ottens, Q.M.C., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as Q.M. of that post. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Maj. L. M. Parcell, Q.M.C., now at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 24 days, Aug. 8, to Brig. Gen. O. R. Krauthoff, A.Q.G., with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 10, to Capt. R. S. Smith, Q.M.C., Fort Sill, Okla. (July 24, 8th C.A.)

Leave 2 months and 8 days, with permission to visit U.S., to Capt. A. L. Lemon, Q.M.C., to leave P.C. Dept. about Aug. 12. (July 26, P.C.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave 3 months, upon his arrival in U.S., to Maj. F. H. Petters, M.C., to leave Hawaiian Dept. after July 18. (June 20, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave 3 months, with permission to apply to the A.G. of the Army for an extension of 1 month, to Capt. R. Duca, M.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., to leave Hawaiian Dept. after July 24. (June 19, H.D.)

Capt. L. B. Peck, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Maj. R. H. Lowry, M.C., to Washington for temporary duty during the absence while on leave of Capt. F. O. Stone, M.C., and then proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for temporary duty for a 4 months' course of instruction, and upon completion thereof to proceed to his proper station, Army Medical School, Washington. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Lt. Col. R. C. Loving, M.C., will report to Army retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. I. A. Pelzman, M.C., will accompany the 2d Battalion, 7th F.A., from Camp Totten, N.Y., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., and upon arrival will proceed to proper station, Camp Eustis, Va., for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Leave 2 months, with permission to visit U.S., to Capt. O. W. Thompson, D.C. (July 20, P.C.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. H. E. Guthrie, D.C., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

Capt. J. E. Eden, D.C., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. A. L. Mason, V.C., Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to veterinary promotion examining board at Washington for examination for promotion. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Capt. H. E. Williams, V.C., Fort Reno, Okla., to veterinary promotion examining board at San Antonio, Tex., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Maj. O. H. Jewell, V.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

1st Lt. C. F. Eble, M.A.O.C., now at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F.

Leave 2 months, about Aug. 5, with permission to go beyond continental limits of U.S., to Maj. N. Morowitz, F.D. (July 28, 6th C.A.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. F. G. Sherrill, F.D., about Aug. 7. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

1st Lt. F. F. Fulton, F.D., to duty as assistant to finance officer, Fort Mason, Calif. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. S. Hardin, F.D., will report to William Beaumont General Hospital, Fort Bliss, Tex., for treatment. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Leave 3 months to Col. J. Millie, C.E., about Sept. 30. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 5, to Capt. H. Swenhook, C.E., West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. (July 22, 5th C.A.)

Maj. W. A. Snow, C.E., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Col. J. J. Morrow, C.E., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than 35 years' service. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Maj. M. F. Fox, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to Huntington, W. Va., and take station. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Maj. R. R. Nix, O.D., now on temp. duty at Curtis Bay Ordnance Reserve Depot, South Baltimore, Md., will assume command of the Curtis Bay Ordnance Reserve Depot. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Maj. P. J. O'Shaughnessy, O.D. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

The following officers of O.D. are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from July 1, 1922: Capt. C. H. M. Roberts and S. R. Stribling and 1st Lt. J. M. Gillespie. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Maj. J. H. Felot, O.D., will report to Army retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. L. J. Tatom, S.C., to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport leaving New York city Sept. 28 for Panama. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 28 days to 1st Lt. H. W. Johnson, S.C., to terminate at such time as will enable him to report at Camp Alfred Vail not later than Sept. 1. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

Maj. A. W. Robins, A.S., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Maj. A. R. Christie, A.S., from Tokyo, Japan, to U.S. and upon arrival at San Francisco will report by telegraph to The A.G. for further orders. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 15 days to 1st Lt. G. F. Parris, A.S., about Oct. 1, 1922, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Capt. W. Bender, A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty and training. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

1st Lt. L. I. Peak, A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty and training. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

Maj. H. M. Hickam, A.S., is granted sick leave for one month, effective July 26. (July 24, A.S.)

1st Lt. S. O. Carter, A.S., is physically qualified for flying duty. (July 26, A.S.)

Lt. Col. B. F. Oastle, A.S.O.R.O., is rated as airplane pilot. (July 27, A.S.)

1st Lt. H. B. Chandler, A.S., is physically qualified for flying duty. (July 27, A.S.)

Capt. T. E. Boudinot, A.S., is physically qualified to resume flying. (July 27, A.S.)

1st Lt. W. F. Carroll, A.S.O.R.O., is rated as airplane pilot. (July 27, A.S.)

1st Lt. B. J. Tocher, A.S., is assigned to the Industrial War Plans Division. (July 21, A.S.)

1st Lt. F. M. McKee, A.S., is physically qualified to resume flying. (July 21, A.S.)

Capt. H. B. Flounders, A.S., is physically qualified to resume flying. (July 21, A.S.)

2d Lt. D. H. Stuart, A.S.O.R.O., is rated as airplane pilot. (July 24, A.S.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.O.W.S.

Capt. A. A. Dearing, C.O.W.S., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN (COL.) J. T. AXTON, C. OF O.

Leave 4 months to Chaplain A. A. Pruden about Sept. 1. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

Leave 1 month and 12 days to Maj. F. W. Boye, Cav. (D.O.L.). (July 25, 4th C.A.)

Leave 3 months, about Aug. 15, to Lt. Col. L. S. Carson, Cav. (July 25, 4th C.A.)

1st Lt. L. Schneider, Cav., will report to Army retiring board, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for examination. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Capt. A. T. Huston, Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Lt. Col. R. C. Caldwell, Cav., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. W. F. Goodman, Cav., about Aug. 15, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. C. O. Burch, Cav., about Sept. 3, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Capt. K. O. Lambert, Cav., to Fort Benning, Ga., to Infantry School on Sept. 1 as instructor in equitation. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Col. N. F. McClure, Cav., about Aug. 20. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

The resignation by Maj. O. M. Haverkamp, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

Lt. Col. S. D. Maize, Cav., will return to his proper station, the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

Maj. F. O. V. Crowley, Cav., will proceed

at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report not later than Sept. 4 for duty as a student officer at the School of the Line. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Leave 1 month and 15 days to 1st Lt. T. North, F.A., effective Aug. 5. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Sept. 1, to 1st Lt. I. L. Foster, F.A., now at Camp Custer, Mich. (July 26, 6th C.A.)

Leave 2 months to Maj. E. A. Zundel, 18th F.A., Schofield Barracks, H.T., to leave Hawaiian Dept. after Sept. 1. (July 6, H.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. A. G. Wineman, F.A., upon completion of his temporary duty in connection with summer training camps. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 3 months to Capt. C. F. Ruoff, F.A., about Aug. 5. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. J. E. Wyke, C.A.C. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Maj. C. M. Wood, C.A.C., about Aug. 4. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 10 days, about Aug. 10, to Maj. P. H. Herman, C.A.C. (D.O.L.), University of Cincinnati. (July 25, 5th C.A.)

Leave 28 days to 1st Lt. W. L. Carlisle, C.A.C., to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail from New York city about Aug. 31 for Panama. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. H. E. Cloke, C.A.C., about Aug. 12, with permission to apply for an extension of 1 month. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. S. T. Stewart, C.A.C. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Maj. F. H. Phipps, Jr., C.A.C., will report in person to Capt. E. W. Bonnaffon, U.S.N., for duty as assistant co-ordinator 2d Area, New York city. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

The leave granted Maj. R. D. Bates, C.A.C., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. W. Richmond, C.A.C., to New York city and sail on transport scheduled to leave about Oct. 26, 1922, for Panama. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Lt. Col. C. E. N. Howard, C.A.C., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and will revert to a status of leave. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, to terminate not later than Oct. 9, to Capt. G. R. Butts, C.A.C., with permission to visit U.S., to leave P.C. Dept. about Sept. 7. (July 27, P.C.D.)

Leave 1 month and 9 days, with permission to visit U.S., to 1st Lt. L. D. Flory, C.A.C., a.d.c., to leave P.C. Dept. about Aug. 12. (July 26, P.C.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. O. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Leave 1 month to Capt. H. E. Fischer, Inf. (D.O.L.). (July 25, 4th C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Capt. R. G. Cousley, Inf. (D.O.L.). (July 25, 4th C.A.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 1, to Capt. J. L. Connolly, Inf. (July 25, 4th C.A.)

The leave granted Capt. E. Bashore, Inf., is extended 1 month under exceptional circumstances. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Lt. Col. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 16th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for treatment. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Lt. Col. A. L. Culbertson, Inf. O.R.C., Delaware, Ill., to active duty Aug. 15 as an additional member of the General Staff Corps. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Maj. J. Gaston, Inf., now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Army retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital for examination. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Capt. S. B. Wilson, Inf., Aug. 7. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Capt. L. A. Harris, Inf., 8th Corps Area Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is transferred to 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex., for duty. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. W. D. McMillin, Inf., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. H. C. Ecarney, 21st Inf., to leave Hawaiian Dept. July 25. (July 1, H.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. J. L. Davey, 21st Inf., with permission to leave Hawaiian Dept. after July 25. (July 1, H.D.)

Leave 21 days to 1st Lt. H. A. Gardyne, Inf., to terminate not later than Sept. 27. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Lt. Col. P. M. Goodrich, Inf., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. J. D. Carmody, Inf., about Aug. 15. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Smith, Inf., from assignment to 8th Inf. and to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

1st Lt. E. T. McCullough, Inf., to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 5 for Philippines. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Lt. Col. A. Smith, Jr., I.f., from assignment to 19th Inf., will report in person to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment to station and duty and will join station to which assigned. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. O. J. McIntyre, Inf., from assignment to 19th Inf., will report in person to commanding general 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to station and duty with other than 19th Inf., and will join station. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. Krueger, Inf., is detailed as a member of General Staff Corps Nov. 1, 1922, for duty with War Department General Staff. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. F. W. Llewellyn, Inf., with permission to apply for an extension. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Maj. B. W. Feild, Inf., is attached to 8d Inf. and to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Maj. E. H. Rackley, Inf. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 9 days, with permission to visit U.S., to 1st Lt. F. X. Oberst, 33d Inf., to leave P.C. Dept. about Aug. 12. (July 26, P.C.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. R. F. Kelley, Inf., Sept. 30, with permission to visit U.S. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, to Maj. G. F. Waugh, Inf. (July 28, 4th C.A.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. J. C. Gregory, retired, is detailed as professor at Rush Medical School, University of Chicago, Ill. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. C. C. Smith, U.S.A., retired, is extended 1 month and 1 day. (July 26, 8th C.A.)

#### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Wnt. Of. J. B. Ryan. (July 25, 4th C.A.)

**The Original**  
**OLIVER MOORE**  
**of London**  
**Bootmaker**  
**Established 40 Years**  
**Notice!**  
When ordering boots make sure you are dealing with the Original Oliver Moore.  
**44 West 46th St. New York**

**Franklin Simon & Co.**  
**FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK**


**A Store of Individual Shops**  
**EXCLUSIVE APPAREL**  
**for Women, Misses Girls, Boys, Infants**  
**At Moderate Prices**

**Men's Shops**  
**Separate Entrances**  
**on West 38th and 37th Sts. Street Level**  
**Clothing Shoes Furnishings Hats**

**MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES**  
If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**Army Auction Bargains**  
NEW rope lariet with snap \$1.00  
Armyknapsack 75c Saddle \$6.50 up  
LUGER pistol \$21.50 Cal. 30 rifle \$16.50  
Full set Army steel letters and figures \$1.00  
15 acres army goods. Illustrations sent for 1922-23 pages including full and highly





**CARL ZEISS**  
Prism Binoculars  
are used in the leading  
armies and navies of  
the world.

**HAROLD M. BENNETT, U.S. Agent**  
153 West 23d Street New York



### 7% IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington—back of it the tremendous power of the United States Government in improvement and development.

7% Safeguarded First Mortgage Investments in Washington—back of them our record of no loss to any investor in 49 years.

\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000

Write for Booklet S-18

**The F.H. SMITH CO.**  
Founded 1873  
First Mortgage Investments  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ARMY & NAVY HEADQUARTERS**  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**HOTEL CLARK**



**POSITIVELY FIREPROOF**  
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR  
ARMY AND NAVY PEOPLE—  
555 Rooms—each with private bath.

**EUROPEAN PLAN.**

Convenient to all points. Hotel Clark  
Bus meets trains.

Hill Street bet. Fourth & Fifth  
F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.**  
Members New York Stock Exchange  
11, 13, 15, 17 BROAD STREET  
Transact a General Banking Business  
Receive Orders for  
**STOCKS—BONDS**  
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT  
Branch Offices:  
355 Fifth Ave. 38 Union Square  
172 Duane St. 953 Third Avenue  
14 Court St., Brooklyn.

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 14, to Wnt. Offr. L. G. Huffman. (Aug. 7, 2d C.A.)

#### ARMY MINE PLANTER SERVICE.

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. Aug. 29, 1922: 1st Mate H. Bunch, Chf. Engr. R. S. Baker and H. G. Walmsley. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. Aug. 29, 1922: 1st Mate P. Braun, Chf. Engr. E. F. Cole, Asst. Engr. A. C. Horstrom, A. C. Fitzpatrick, Jr., and H. P. McCarthy. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. Aug. 29, 1922: 1st Mate F. Tomlinson, N. V. Fulcher, Chf. Engr. C. E. Montell, Asst. Engr. P. G. Dahl, Mtr. O. A. Stoltz, 1st Mate H. L. Lyons, 2d Mate D. J. Allen, Chf. Engr. E. A. Coy, Asst. Engr. J. R. Holbert and G. Arland. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. Aug. 29, 1922: 1st Mate P. Witte, A. S. Smith, 2d Mate P. P. Cermack, Chf. Engr. K. Shank, H. E. Burdick, C. R. Smith, Asst. Engr. L. E. Alfred and A. Hamilton. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

#### D.E.M.L.

Sgt. W. Bourck, D.E.M.L., is detailed to duty with Delaware N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Coast Artillery Corps and to Dover, Del., and take station. (Aug. 7, W.D.)

#### ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Leave 2 months, Aug. 15, to Army Fld. Clk. A. L. Handley. (July 25, 4th C.A.)  
Leave 1 month and 15 days, about Aug. 10, to Army Fld. Clk. E. O. Uher. (July 24, 8th C.A.)

#### TENTATIVE SAILINGS U.S. NAVAL TRANSPORTS.

Chaumont, from New York to Pacific Sept. 8.  
Capella, Hampton Roads to Pacific Oct. 1.  
Argonne, Philadelphia to Pacific Nov. 3.  
Pyro, Philadelphia to Pacific Aug. 10.  
Chaumont, Hampton Rds. to West Indies Aug. 12.  
Kittery, Hampton Roads to West Indies Aug. 22.  
Kittery, Hampton Roads to West Indies Oct. 10.  
Beaufort, Hampton Rds. to West Indies Oct. 17.  
Sirius, Bremerton to Atlantic Sept. 15.  
Argonne, San Francisco to Atlantic Sept. 5.  
Henderson, San Francisco to Atlantic Sept. 8.  
Chaumont, San Francisco to Atlantic Nov. 3.  
Henderson, Guam to San Francisco Aug. 13.  
Newport News, San Francisco to Cavite Aug. 20.  
Patoka, San Francisco to Pearl Harbor Sept. 1.  
Nitro, Charleston to Hampton Roads Aug. 23.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 184, Aug. 8, 1922, W.D.  
Maj. J. S. Williams, O.A.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army Retiring Board, Washington, for examination.  
The transfer of 1st Lt. J. D. Barrigar, F.A., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the Air Service on July 25, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Maj. J. C. Walker, Jr., Inf., instructor Infantry, Illinois N.G., will report to Army Retiring Board at Chicago for examination.  
An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Col. G. Vidmer, Cav., J. H. Ford, M.C., C. C. Collins, M.C., and C. A. Trott, Inf., members, and Maj. W. L. Patterson, B.I.A. (Inf.), recorder.

Leave two months to Maj. W. C. Koenig, O.A.C.  
Leave twenty-three days to Capt. H. B. Holmes, Jr., C.A.C.  
Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. W. B. Sumner, F.A., effective at once.

Maj. E. L. Daley, C.E., from further assignment and duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, and is detailed for duty with the American Relief Administration, and will report by letter to The Director, American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York city, for instructions.

Leave three months and twenty days to Maj. J. G. Donovan, C.A.C.  
Leave one month to 1st Lt. J. E. McCarthy, Inf., upon completion of treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, with permission to apply for an extension.

Tech. Sgt. J. M. Barclay, M.D., to report at his own expense to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.  
Leave one month to Col. C. King, G.S., about Aug. 15.

Leave two months and sixteen days to Capt. J. W. McCall, Jr., Inf.  
Wnt. Offr. H. M. Beasley to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty.

Leave one month to Maj. P. A. Schule, M.C., about Aug. 20.  
The leave granted Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., M.C., is extended three months and seventeen days.

The leave granted Capt. J. A. McDonald, Q.M.C., is extended one month.  
Sick leave for three months and ten days to Maj. H. L. Thompson, D.C.

Lt. Col. A. Smith, Jr., 19th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, will report to commanding general 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, for assignment to station and duty, and to join.

Leave two months and twenty-nine days to Col. E. C. Cornahan, Inf., about Sept. 1.

#### S.O. 185, Aug. 9, 1922, W.D.

First Lt. F. C. Dierstein, Inf., being absent without leave more than three months, is dropped from Army rolls.

Lt. Col. A. M. Hall, Inf., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

First Lt. R. L. Renth, Inf., to Camp Custer, Mich.

Capt. E. J. Riordan, Q.M.C., to New York General Intermediate Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The following officers are ordered to hospitals indicated for treatment: Maj. F. B. Kobes, Inf., to Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver; Maj. J. A. Crane, F.A., Capt. J. H. Ashcraft, 2d Lta. R. R. Linden and T. L. Hester, M.C., to Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Maj. T. E. Scott, M.C., to Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

First Lt. J. E. McCarthy, 29th Inf., to Fort Benning, Ga.

The following captains of Field Artillery

ordered to duty as student officers at Fort Sill, effective Sept. 5: P. Alcott, Jr., C. A. Bennett, M. Creusere and G. O. Kurts.

Maj. C. B. Hodges, Insp. Gen. (Inf.), to field officers' class, Fort Benning, Ga., Sept. 14.  
Maj. T. DeW. Milling, A.S., relieved detail Board of Officers to prepare instruction programs for General and Special Service Schools.

Following officers detailed to boards of officers to prepare instruction programs for General and Special Service Schools: Col. J. A. Woodruff, C.E.; Maj. W. C. Sherman, A.S., and S. M. Walmsley, S.C.  
Col. A. G. Lott, G.S. (Cav.), to Army War College as student Aug. 15.

#### SENATE TO TAKE UP

##### DEPARTMENT NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will shortly hold a meeting to take up three important Army nominations now pending. They are those of Col. Robert C. Davis to be The Adjutant General of the Army with the rank of major general; Col. Benjamin Alvord to be brigadier general in the Adjutant General's Department, and Col. William H. Hart, Q.M.C., to be Quartermaster General of the Army.

#### AMMUNITION ALLOWANCE

##### FOR GAS TROOPS.

War Department Circular No. 143, 1922, which provides for an annual ammunition allowance for gas troops, has been made to conform with General Order No. 24, and the training will be limited to smoke and incendiary material and such small quantities of tear gas as may be necessary for proper training in defensive chemical warfare.

Under a redistribution of the Army there will be six lettered companies in the gas regiment. One of these will be stationed at Fort Benning for the purpose of developing defensive tactics. A liberal allowance has been made of candles, grenades and portable cylinders. The latter is a new weapon recently developed by the Chemical Warfare Service and using non-toxic tear gas.

Insofar as the appropriations would permit, a generous appropriation was provided for the Chemical Warfare School, so that sufficient material will be on hand in order to instruct the officers of the combat arms who are to be sent to the school at Edgewood during the coming winter.

#### LACK OF PROMPTNESS BY N.Y.

##### OFFICERS IN SENDING PAPERS.

It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that in a number of cases officers of the National Guard have been very lax in forwarding promptly to The Adjutant General of the Army their acceptance of their appointment or promotion in the Officers' Reserve Corps. There were even some who failed to execute and forward to The Adjutant General's office the form of acceptance or declination.

The following communication has been directed to the Chief of the Militia Bureau by The Adjutant General of the Army:

"In making appointments and promotions in the Officers' Reserve Corps to equalize dual status in Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Guard, it is noted that in many cases officers so appointed or promoted fail to execute and forward to this office the form of acceptance or declination of the appointment or promotion, or personal report and statement of preferences for Reserve officers (Form No. 423a, A.G.O.), or the oath of office (Form 337-R, A.G.O.), or all of them. With a view to this matter being brought to the attention of those concerned through National Guard channels, it is requested that you notify the State Adjutants General of the importance of these forms being properly executed and promptly forwarded to this office."

#### ARMY OFFICER DIRECTS

##### RUSSIAN RELIEF WORK.

The return of Lieut. Col. William N. Haskell, Cav., U.S.A., from Russia on July 28, directs attention to the splendid work this officer has performed as director of the biggest relief operation in the history of famine relief.

Colonel Haskell was originally assigned the task of feeding Rumania, at the request of Mr. Herbert Hoover immediately after the armistice. After the crop of 1919 relieved the Rumanian situation he was named Allied High Commissioner for the Near East, and performed some notable services in Armenia.

Shortly after his return to America for duty in 1920, Mr. Hoover again requested him, and he left for Russia in September, 1921, as chief of the Russian unit of the American Relief Administration.

There he organized a service, administered by only 200 Americans along Army lines, which has fed over 10,000,000 of people, scattered over an area nearly as large as the United States. In this task Colonel Haskell was assisted by a number

of Army officers, detailed at his request from the A.F. in G.

He is now in America to confer with Mr. Hoover and others regarding the future work of the A.R.A., and will return to Russia soon.

#### MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE

##### LATE CHAPLAIN C. C. PIERCE.

"Through the efforts of Chaplain Frank C. Rideout at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.," says a communication from the office of the Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A., dated July 20, "a movement has been started to erect a tablet to the memory of the late Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U.S.A. It seems that this most appropriate recognition and commemoration of his more than twenty-one years of active service should be the gift of the chaplains. It was through the efforts of Chaplain Pierce that the grade of major was first given to chaplains, and it was while engaged in finishing up the work of the American Graves Registration Service in Europe that his useful career came to an end.

"The logical place for this tablet seems to be the Post Chapel, Fort Leavenworth, where this distinguished chaplain served faithfully for many years. The importance of this post promises a degree of permanence well suited for such a memorial. Among the mural decorations of this chapel there are already many such testimonials to the memory of officers of the other branches of the Service and a few to chaplains.

"The cost of this tablet will be approximately one dollar per chaplain."

Chaplains who favor the project are requested to send check to Chaplain Frank C. Rideout, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. There is nothing mandatory in this matter and it is left to each chaplain's volition to contribute or not as he may see fit.

#### CAMP CUSTER NEWS.

On Aug. 4, after a brief address by General Moseley, 3,000 young men from the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were sworn in for one month's service. This camp opened on Aug. 2 and will close on Sept. 2. The C.M.T.C. camp is commanded by Col. H. E. Eames, 54th Inf., chief of staff.

Aug. 1 saw the last of the O.R.C. leave camp with the exception of ninety-seven officers, retained as instructors for the C.M.T.C. camp. Ten of these are enlisted men who were serving as such at the camp.

A dinner in honor of Gen. George V. H. Moseley, U.S.A., and staff was given at the Post Tavern, Battle Creek, by the officers of the 121st Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, commanded by Col. Philip C. Westerfahl.

Col. Frank B. Watson, 2d Inf., was slightly injured last week when his horse fell in a cross-country ride. He was taken to the American Legion Hospital, where a suite of rooms was provided for him and Mrs. Watson, visiting at the time. It is believed that he will be out in a few days.

#### CALIFORNIA WINS NAVAL ENGINEERING TROPHY.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter of commendation to Capt. Henry J. Zeigemeier, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. California, since his ship led the vessels of the battleship class, eligible for the engineering trophy, for the year 1921-1922. Similar letters will be addressed to each of three additional officers of the ship, to be named by the commanding officer, as having contributed most to the success of the California.

The vessel, in addition to carrying the engineering trophy, is entitled to paint a white letter "E" on the after smoke pipe, denoting engineering excellence, and the enlisted men of the engineering force have been awarded a prize of \$10 per man.

The U.S.S. New Mexico, Capt. George W. Williams, U.S.N., commanding, and the U.S.S. Tennessee, commanded by Capt. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., were respectively second and third. Letters of recognition have been sent to both of these officers by the Secretary of the Navy, and similar letters will be addressed to three additional officers of each ship, to be nominated by the commanding officer. Each ship will bear a red "E" on the after smoke pipe.

The greatest improvement during the year was registered by the U.S.S. Mississippi, which ranked four. She has therefore been awarded the red "E" and the men of her crew receive a prize of \$5 per man. Letters of commendation have been sent to Capt. Powers Symington, U.S.N., and Capt. Orton P. Jackson, U.S.N., who commanded the ship during the year, and similar letters will be sent to three additional officers of the ship, selected in the usual manner.

The battleships ranked as follows in the trophy competition: California, New Mexico, Tennessee, Mississippi, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma, Connecticut, New York, Texas, Wyoming, Delaware, Nevada, Arkansas, Florida and North Dakota.



### INCREASING PENSION RATES FOR SPANISH WAR WIDOWS AND OTHERS.

The Senate on Aug. 3, after amending the House bill H.R. 4, by including provision for pensioning the nurses of the Spanish-American War and for certain changes in the Indian War pension act, and correcting certain errors in the bill as it was passed by the House, passed the measure in the form given below. The bill goes back to the House for acceptance or reference to conference:

H. R. 4.—A bill granting relief to soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection and Chinese Boxer rebellion campaign; to widows, former widows and dependent parents of such soldiers and sailors; and to certain Army nurses; and to amend Sec. 2 of an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917.

#### Widow's Rate \$20; Child's \$4.

Be it enacted, etc., That the widow of any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the War with Spain, the Chinese Boxer rebellion, or the Philippine insurrection, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, inclusive, service to be computed from date of enlistment to date of discharge, and was honorably discharged from such service, or, regardless of the length of service, was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service and line of duty, such widow having married such soldier, sailor, or marine prior to the passage of this act shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, be placed upon the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this act, at the rate of \$20 per month during her widowhood. And this section shall apply to a former widow of any officer or enlisted man who rendered service as hereinbefore described, and who were honorably discharged or died in service due to disability in the service, such widow having remarried either once or more than once after the death of the soldier, sailor, or marine, if it be shown that such subsequent or successive marriage has or have been dissolved, either by the death of the husband or by divorce without fault on the part of the wife; and any such former widow shall be entitled to and be paid a pension at the rate of \$20 per month; and any widow or former widow as mentioned in this section shall also be paid \$4 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen years.

#### Helpless Child.

Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise mentally or physically helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of such child, or during the period of such disability; and this provision shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute.

Provided further, That in case of any widow whose name has been dropped from the pension roll because of her remarriage, if the pension has been granted to an insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless child, or to a child or children under the age of sixteen years, she shall not be entitled to renewal of pension under this act until the pension to such child or children terminates, unless such child or children be a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon renewal of pension to such widow, payment of pension to such child or children shall cease.

#### Pensions for Nurses.

That the benefits of the act of Congress approved June 5, 1920, entitled "An act to pension soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition," be, and are hereby, extended to include any woman who served honorably as an Army nurse, chief nurse, or superintendent of the Nurse Corps, under contract for ninety days or more between the beginning of the War with Spain and Feb. 2, 1901, when the Nurse Corps (female) was declared by law a component part of the Army, and any such nurse who was released from service before the expiration of ninety days because of disability contracted in line of duty in said service.

Provided, That the release from service of any nurse, chief nurse, or superintendent shall operate as if she had received an honorable discharge, it being the intent and purpose to give in said nurses, chief nurses, and superintendents of the Nurse Corps (female) the same status in all respects as members of said corps who served after Feb. 2, 1901.

Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

#### Dependent Parents \$20.

Provided further, That all dependent parents of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the Chinese Boxer rebellion, whose names are now on the pension roll, or who are now entitled to pension under any existing law, shall be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

#### Total Disability Rate \$100.

Sec. 3. That from and after the approval of this act, all persons whose names are on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who while in the military or naval service of the United States under the provisions of this act and all other acts relating to pensions of soldiers who served in the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the Chinese Boxer rebellion and in line of duty shall have lost both hands or both feet or been totally disabled therein, or who while in such service and in like manner sustained injuries that proved the direct cause of the subsequent total disability of both hands or both feet, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$100 per month.

#### New Rates from Date of Act.

Sec. 4. That the pension or increase of pension herein provided for, as to all persons whose names are now on the pension roll, or who are now in receipt of a pension under existing law, shall commence at the rates herein provided from the date of the approval of this act; and as to persons whose names are not now on the pension roll, or who are not now in receipt of pension under existing law, but who may be entitled to pension under the provisions of this act, such pensions shall commence from the date of filing application there-

for in the Bureau of Pensions in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

#### Leave Periods Counted Service.

Sec. 5. That in the adjudication of claims arising under Sec. 1 of this act, and claims arising under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to pension soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition," approved June 5, 1920, all leaves of absence and furloughs under G.O. No. 130, Aug. 29, 1898, War Dept., shall be included in determining the period of pensionable service.

Provided, That as to any claimant who filed an application for pension under the act of July 16, 1918, or the act of June 5, 1920, and whose application is still pending in the Bureau of Pensions or has been rejected on the ground that ninety days' service was not shown exclusive of the leave of absence, or furlough under the order herein referred to, the pension shall commence from the date when the original application was filed in the Bureau of Pensions, and as to claims under the act of July 16, 1918, the pension shall be at the rate provided in that act, with increase at the rate provided herein from the date of the approval of this act.

Provided further, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim under any other general or special act.

And provided further, That this act shall not be construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

Provided, however, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

#### Indian Wars.

Sec. 6. That the second section of the act entitled "An act to pension survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, be so amended as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the period of service performed by beneficiaries under this act shall be determined: First, by reports from the records of the War Department, where there are such records; second, by reports from the records of the Treasury Department showing payment by the United States, where there is no record of regular enlistment or muster into the United States military service; and third, when there is no record of service or payment for same in the War Department or the Treasury Department, by satisfactory evidence from muster rolls on file in the several states or territorial archives, or by Congressional documents embodying memorials from states or territories to Congress or furnished by states or territories or by executive departments of the Government at the request of Congress, or by records compiled under state authority duly accepted by such states as a basis of appropriations or reimbursement to Indian war survivors and their widows: Provided, That the want of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive any applicant of the benefits of this act."

#### Attorney's Fee Limited.

Sec. 7. That no claim agent or attorney or other person shall be recognized in the adjustment of claims under this act except in claims for original pension, and in such cases no more than the sum of \$10 shall be allowed for services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any such claim, which sum shall be payable only on the order of the Commissioner of Pensions; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension allowed or due to such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

### INSCRIPTIONS ON COLORS FOR COMBAT AUTHORIZED.

Part VI of G.O. 29, July 17, 1922, War Department, relating to battles and campaigns of the United States, announces that Section V, G.O. No. 24, W.D., 1922, superseding Subparagraph b, Paragraph 1, Section V, G.O. No. 16, W.D., 1921, is amended by adding the table of battle credits and the inscription on colors of units of organizations as given below.

All dates are in 1918.

Units—Battles—Inscription on colors.

#### 36th Division.

141st Inf.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 5-29—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
142d Inf.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 5-27—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
143d Inf.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-27—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
144th Inf.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-27—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
131st Machine Gun Batin.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-28—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
132d Machine Gun Batin.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 5-28—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
133d Machine Gun Batin.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-27—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
111th Field Signal Batin.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 5-27—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
111th Supply Train.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-27—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
111th Sanitary Train.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-29—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
Hqrs. Troop and Military Police.—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 8-28—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
111th Engrs.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 28-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16—St. Mihiel.  
131st F.A.—France, Aug. 12-Nov. 11—None.  
132d F.A.—France, Aug. 12-Nov. 11—None.  
111th Trench Mortar Battery.—France, Aug. 12-Nov. 11—None.  
111th Ammunition Train.—France, Aug. 12-Nov. 11—None.

#### 79th Division.

313th Inf.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
314th Inf.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
315th Inf.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 10-25—Lorraine.  
316th Inf.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 10-25—Lorraine.  
310th F.A.—France, Aug. 8-Nov. 11—None.  
311th F.A.—France, Aug. 4-Nov. 11—None.  
312th F.A.—France, Aug. 5-Nov. 11—None.  
304th Engrs.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 10-25—Lorraine.  
310th Machine Gun Batin.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
311th Machine Gun Batin.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
312th Machine Gun Batin.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 10-25—Lorraine.  
304th Field Signal Batin.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
304th Trench Mortar Battery.—France, Aug. 12-Nov. 11—None.  
304th Ammunition Train.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
304th Supply Train.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
304th Sanitary Train.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.  
Hqrs. Troop and Military Police.—Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 8, and Oct. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Avocourt, Sept. 13-25, and Troyon, Oct. 8-25—Lorraine.

#### Independent Units.

52d Regt., C.A.C.—Champagne-Marne, July 15-18—Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16—St. Mihiel. Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Champagne, April 15-July 14, July 19-Aug. 4, and Aug. 6-Sept. 25—Champagne, Lorraine, March 5-27—Lorraine.  
53d Regt., C.A.C.—Champagne-Marne, July 15-18—Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16—St. Mihiel. Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Champagne, April 15-July 14, and July 19-Aug. 4—Champagne, Lorraine, March 5-27—Lorraine.  
55th Regt., C.A.C.—Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18-Sept. 16—Oise-Aisne. Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne, Vesle, Aug. 8-17—Oise-Aisne.  
19th Engrs.—France, Aug. 30, 1917-Nov. 11—None.  
505th Engrs. (Service Batin).—St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16—St. Mihiel.  
326th Field Signal Batin.—France, Aug. 25-Nov. 11—None.  
Ambulance Service Section No. 533—Oise-Aisne, Sept. 5-Nov. 4—Oise-Aisne. Lorraine, June 2-Aug. 20—Lorraine.  
Ambulance Service Section No. 584—Champagne-Marne, July 15-17—Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, July 18-31, and Aug. 3-6—Aisne-Marne. Oise-Aisne, Aug. 13-26—Oise-Aisne. Somme Offensive, Sept. 1-23—Somme. Ypres-Lys, Sept. 26-Nov. 11—Ypres-Lys. Chateau-Thierry, June 12-July 14—Champagne.  
Ambulance Service Section No. 636—Aisne, June 4-5—Aisne. Aisne-Marne, July 21-Aug. 5—Aisne-Marne. Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 21-Nov. 7—Meuse-Argonne. Champagne, Jan. 20-April 2—Champagne. Ile de France, April 11-23—Ile de France. Lorraine, Sept. 1-Oct. 20—Lorraine.  
Base Hospital No. 15—France, July 15-Nov. 11—None.  
Base Hospital No. 56—France, Sept. 13-Nov. 11—None.  
Evacuation Hospital No. 3—Aisne-Marne, July 29-Aug. 6—Aisne-Marne. St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16—St. Mihiel. Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Meuse-Argonne. Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 2-Nov. 9—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne).  
Evacuation Hospital No. 5—Aisne-Marne, July 18-Aug. 6—Aisne-Marne. Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 15—Meuse-Argonne. Meuse-Argonne (Champagne), Oct. 17-29—Meuse-Argonne (Champagne). Ypres-Lys, Oct. 31-Nov. 11—Ypres-Lys.  
Evacuation Hospital No. 19—France, Sept. 16-Nov. 11—None.  
Field Hospital No. 39—France, Sept. 1-Nov. 11—None.  
Mobile Hospital Unit No. 9—Ypres-Lys, Oct. 20-Nov. 11—Ypres-Lys.  
Mobile Operating Unit No. 1—France, July 14-Nov. 11—None.  
Sanitary Squad No. 17—France, June 6-Nov. 11—None.  
803d Pioneer Inf.—France, Oct. 4-Nov. 11—None.  
Bakery Co. No. 1—France, June 8-Nov. 11—None.  
330th Labor Batin.—Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 18-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne.  
Prisoner of War Escort Co. No. 55—Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 2-Nov. 11—Meuse-Argonne.

### AIR CHIEF CALLS FOR PLANES FOR DEFENSE.

An object lesson was given to Chicagoans interested in air progress by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, last week, when he showed several reels of motion pictures of the destruction of the old battleship Alabama by bombs dropped from planes last year.

The general talked for two hours to an audience invited by the Chicago Bureau of Aeronautics, stressing especially the need of subsidizing aviation and of locating landing stations nearer the center of American cities. One of his notable statements was that "Military aviation is dangerous and always will be. Commercial aviation, however, can be made safe."

## SPECIALISTS in BOOTS and SHOES for Army Officers

Stetson

Also carries FOOTWEAR ACCESSORIES of all kinds and best made.

Send for illustrated "Army" Folder and prices

LOOK FOR STETSON



Trade Mark ON EVERY PAIR



Dark Cordovan (genuine) Dress Shoe. One inch higher than standard height. Plain toe—heavy single sole.

Same style in Brown Norwegian Veal. (Style 777) extra heavy single sole—one inch extension top.

Genuine Cordovan Puttees in perfect shade to match Stetson's Military Shoes.

STYLE A35

Genuine Pig Skin (English Leather) Puttees, in stock or made to measure

Mail orders carefully filled—delivery free U.S.A. Mail Order Department: 5 East 42d Street STETSON SHOPS, Inc. 5 East 42d Street Broadway at 45th St. (Hotel Astor) New York City

### The Exchange Bank of Washington

Pennsylvania Ave. and 20th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Checking Accounts | Special Deposits Savings Accounts | Safe Deposit Boxes

H. H. Hovener, Pres., Wm. H. Nagel, Cashier

### George E. Warren Corporation

Anthracite COAL Bituminous New York Boston

### U.S. Army & Navy Uniforms & Equipment

CAMPAIGN RIBBON BARS  
Single Ribbon Bar ..... 25c  
Double Ribbon Bar ..... 40c  
Bronze or Silver Stars ..... 8c  
Regulation Sabres ..... \$11.00  
Triple Ribbon Bar ..... 60c  
Quadruple Ribbon Bar ..... 90c  
Collar Discs ..... 15c  
Sam Browne Belts, new style ..... \$15.00  
Specify order in which you want ribbons arranged  
Illustrated RUSSELL'S, INC. Formerly  
Catalogue 245 W. 42nd St. Army & Navy  
10c New York City Store Co.

### RAINIER Natural Soap

Men in Army and Navy USE

For all Skin Eruptions, Poison Oak and Ivy, Chapped and Cracked Hands. See directions with each cake.

25 cents per cake

Apply for it at your Post's Exchange, Ship's Store, or direct to

RAINIER MINE COMPANY

54-56 Pearl Street, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.



## JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia

### For the Army—

Gabardine, Whip  
Cord and Bedford  
Cord, also Serges,  
Worsted, etc.

### For the Navy—

Blues, Whites,  
Capes, Overcoats,  
New Regulation  
Rain Coats, Avia-  
tion Fabrics, etc.

### For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Sum-  
mer Field, Whites, Over-  
coats, etc.

### For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs,  
Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all  
Branches of the U. S. Service  
—Everything Regulation.

MEMBER OF



#### BRANCHES:

WASHINGTON  
Second Floor  
Phone Main 3909  
611 Fourteenth St., N. W.  
ANNAPOLIS  
48 Maryland Avenue  
ATLANTIC CITY  
Garden Pier



## THE ENGRAVING SHOP

728 13th Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mention this Journal.

## SERVICE MEN AND EX-SERVICE MEN

are entitled to

### PREFERRED RIGHTS

on Government lands, under the Homestead,  
Desert-Land and Reclamation Laws and Regu-  
lations.

### FULL INFORMATION

on your land rights as citizens and service and  
ex-service men under these laws, with practical  
instructions, will be found in

### "SERVICE MEN'S LAND RIGHTS"

containing a complete summary, in concise,  
convenient, understandable form, of all such  
laws and regulations; sent prepaid to any part  
of the United States upon receipt of draft or  
money order for \$5.00.

### SERVICE PUBLISHING COMPANY,

307A Hicks Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

## "America's Duty"

Gen. Leonard Wood

Here is a book of vital im-  
portance to every Army and Navy  
man, written by the foremost  
authority on American prepa-  
rations. It contains illuminat-  
ing chapters on our military  
history and an interesting ap-  
pendix on "The Australian Sys-  
tem of Defense" and "The Swiss  
System of Defense." An im-  
portant chapter points the les-  
sons of the World War.

At All Bookstores—\$1.25

or mailed postpaid on receipt of  
price by

THE REILLY & LEE COMPANY  
1006 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago



**CLASON MILITARY ACADEMY**  
A CATHOLIC COUNTRY HIGH  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS WITHIN  
NEW YORK CITY LIMITS, UNDER  
DIRECTION OF THE BROTHERS  
OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS  
AND THE RESERVE OFFICERS  
TRAINING CORPS. TERMS MOD-  
ERATE. CATALOG ON REQUEST.  
Rev. Brother A. Jerome, Director  
Sound View Ave., Bronx, New York

## Financial Digest

Hereafter the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will publish in this column a digest of the financial and investment situation, edited by Mr. Sykes, as an added service to its readers. This paper will be glad to furnish confidential opinion reports on any security its readers contemplate purchasing. A letter addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 354 Fourth avenue, New York city, will bring the information desired.

By Raymond V. Sykes,  
Forbes Investors' Service.

Improvement in general business has been widespread over the last twelve months, and despite the unsettlement now being caused by labor difficulties, the balance of favorable factors still so far outweighs the unfavorable that the improvement is likely to be carried much farther. First of all is the excellent crop outlook, for without an abundance of farm products prosperity is foredoomed. Of almost equal importance is the necessity of ample credit. The resources of the Federal Reserve System alone are sufficient to furnish approximately three times the present demand and commercial needs can expand tremendously before any strain is felt in the money market. A healthy railroad situation is also vital to the economic life of the nation, but after a prolonged period of illness the railroads are showing distinct signs of convalescence. The basic industries, especially the iron and steel, are greatly stabilized and gaining in production, allowance being made for seasonal dullness at mid-summer.

But the stock and bond markets have taken cognizance of the betterment and reflected it by a broad advance, embracing the issues of virtually every group. Where there have been laggards it has been due to some peculiar weakness in the security itself and not because of general conditions.

Generalities should not altogether be relied upon, however, when securities are being selected for building income, for there is always a special trend within the general trend. This is because underlying conditions are constantly changing. Oil prices may be advancing, for instance, and oil stocks booming, but the bonds of the majority of oil producing companies should not be chosen for permanent investment, because, as time goes on, the equity of the oil supply unless ample funds are set aside to finance new properties and new wells, a procedure which is too often unfollowed. When a company depends for earnings on a turnover of materials for furnishing service the situation is reversed. Here excess profits are put back into the properties and are offset by normal depreciation only and not by depletion. If real estate is owned, as in a manufacturing plant, there is likely to be an appreciation from year to year as the community grows. The latter phase is particularly applicable in considering the stability of the equity of real estate or farm mortgage bonds. These principles hold true regardless of up or down swings in the security markets.

Earning power is also subject to special trends in the face of the general course. Companies whose income is more or less fixed, as in the case of the public utilities and railroads where rates to be charged over a period of time are determined in advance, fare the best when costs are declining. This is what makes public utility and railroad securities so attractive at the present time. Income is assured at a certain rate and there is no threatening trade war, such as is taking place among the oil, motor and tire industries. It is necessary to procure new business, of course, but when it is obtained so are profits. The margin of profit increases as operating costs are lowered and this is not dissipated by having to meet competition in an acute form. All things considered, the present seeker after permanent investments, that is as permanent as an investment can be made, should turn his attention after Government, municipal and real estate mortgage bonds, to well selected public utility and railroad issues. To be specific: New York Telephone 1st 4½s, 1929, to yield 5%; Detroit Edison coll. 8s, 1928, to yield 5.20%; Montana Power 1st and ref. 5s, 1943, to yield 5.20%; Northern Pacific prior 1st 4s, 1947, to yield 4.70%; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 4s, 1935, to yield 4.30%; and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy gen. 4s, 1958, to yield 4.45%, are all of a very high order and can be purchased and locked up in the strong box with every degree of confidence.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not, of course, guarantee their correctness.

## MOBILE WATER PURIFICATION UNIT IS DEVELOPED.

After various experiments at the Engineer Laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y., under the direction of Capt. Theodore H. Wyman, jr., C.E., there has been developed an improved water purification unit. The unit is installed upon a three and one-half ton Liberty motor truck which has a high speed motor driving a centrifugal pump, a sand filter and a Wallace and Tiernan pulsating chlorinator. After the water has gone through the various stages of purification, it is stated that it is much more pleasant to the taste than water which is purified by the chlorinating process alone. The capacity of the unit is some 4,000 gallons per hour.

A test was recently conducted between Schenectady, N.Y., and Camp Humphreys, Va., a distance of 500 miles, over all kinds of roads, and which was completed in six days without trouble. Along the route demonstrations were given, and particularly so in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C., where the streams flowing therein are known to have a high sewage pollution. These were successfully treated by the unit.

This unit is an outgrowth of the Sterilab unit which was used by our troops during the war.

## Diplomatic and Consular Services

Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes.  
Under Secretary of State, William Phillips.  
Director of the Consular Service, W. J. Carr.  
Chief of the Consular Bureau, H. C. Hengstler.

### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—CONSULAR SERVICE.

The following changes have been made in the Consular Service since July 27:

#### Career Officers.

Vice Consul Marcel E. Malige now assigned vice consul at Callao-Lima, Peru.  
Consul Edward J. Norton, now assigned as consul at Sydney, Australia, to be unassigned.  
Consul Henry P. Starrett, now assigned consul at Batavia, assigned consul at Sydney, Australia.

Consul Charles L. Hoover, now assigned consul at Danzig, assigned consul at Batavia, Java.

Consul Addison E. Southard, now detailed to Jerusalem as consul in charge, detailed to Department of State for duty.

Vice Consul Francis Wells, now assigned vice consul at Manchester, England, assigned vice consul at Edinburgh temporarily.  
Consul Norwood F. Allman, now detailed at Nanking, China, detailed for duty in the American Consulate General, Shanghai, China.

#### Consular Promotions.

Within the past few weeks twenty-one vice consuls of career of Class I. have been made consuls of Class VII. They are H. Merle Cochran, Joseph F. McGuirk, Charles J. Pizar, Louis H. Gourley, James J. Murphy, George Wadsworth, Orsen N. Nielson, Walter A. Adams, William W. Heard, George A. Makinson, John L. Bouchard, Lynn W. Franklin, George L. Brandt, S. Bertrand Jacobson, Robert F. Fernald, H. C. Funk, V. Winthrop O'Hara, H. Earle Russell, William P. George, Samuel R. Thompson and George T. Coleman.

The following have been advanced from Class II. to Class I. of vice consul of career: John F. Simonds, Elliot B. Coulter, Robert B. Macatee, Herndon W. Goforth, Julian O. Greenup, Knox Alexander, Christian B. Steger, Charles B. Forster, Edmund B. Montgomery, Hugh S. Fullerton, A. Wallace Treat, Ralph H. Tompkins, Don S. Have, George P. Waller, Hooker A. Doolittle, Leroy Webber, Digby A. Willson, Reginald S. Castleman, Richard F. Boyce, John R. Minter, Edward M. Groth, Raleigh A. Gibson, Albert H. Gerberich and Harry E. Carlson.

The promotions from Class III. to Class II. are as follows: H. Tobey Moore, George E. Shaw, Jack Dewey, H. H. Harkness, Peter H. A. Flood, Charles A. Bay, Harold D. Finley, Arthur B. Giroux, Donald R. Heath, Clark P. Kaykendall, Robert D. Murphy, James V. Whitfield, Nathaniel B. Davis, Walter S. Reinech, Robert D. Longyear, Charles H. Heiler, Howard K. Travers, Donald P. Bigelow, Ray Fox, Edward B. Thomas, Maynard B. Barnes, J. Lee Murphy, Joseph A. Matquell, James A. Wilkins, Sydney B. Redeker.

Jay C. Huston and Norwood F. Allman have been made consuls of Class VI. and Dillard B. Lasseter and Harvey T. Goodier consuls of Class VII.

### The Stowell Report on the Foreign Service.

That our foreign service has about reached a stage in its development which offers a definite and permanent career to those who may desire to choose that walk in life is indicated by the report just made public by a special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League. The chairman of this special committee is Dr. Ellen C. Stowell, professor of international law at the American University, Washington, D.C., author of *Le Consul* and numerous authoritative works on diplomacy and international law.

The report of the committee says: "An examination of the records of appointments of ambassadors, ministers, ministers resident and agents in the Diplomatic Service of the United States since March 4, 1921, seems to indicate that an earnest effort has been made to retain the services of men of experience and to appoint to diplomatic posts persons with qualifications in diplomacy. Of the total of nine ambassadors appointed by this Administration, five are men who have had previous experience in the Diplomatic Service." In addition, Edwin V. Morgan, ambassador to Brazil, has been retained.

The showing for ministers was not quite so good, but of the thirty now serving six were men of previous experience in the Diplomatic Service and eight were appointees of the previous Administration retained by the Harding Administration. "Of these eight ministers," says the report, "six were promoted from the grade of secretary in the Diplomatic Service, by President Wilson, and retained by President Harding." One was promoted by President Harding from secretary to minister.

The Consular Service shows up 100 per cent. "Here we find an unequal record of adherence to the merit system," says the report. "During the first fifteen months of the Administration of President Harding there has not been a single exception to the rules requiring appointments through examination in the Consular Service. The original appointments have all been made strictly in accordance with executive orders and the promotions in the Service have been based more strictly than ever before upon an impartial determination of the relative efficiency of the officers in the Service. The basis of the promotions made is a report of the relative merit of all the officers in the Consular Service prepared by a board of review showing the relative efficiency of the various officers."

The secretarial grades also exhibit the same adherence to the merit system.

The report closes with a number of recommendations, among the most important being: (1) Increase in salary schedules in all branches of the foreign service; (2) purchase of embassies, legations and consulates; (3) the improvement of the entrance examinations so they will be more strictly on a merit basis, and finally the application of the merit system to the selection of all ministers and ambassadors, not to eliminate entirely the selection of qualified men for important ambassadorial posts, but to insure more definitely a career in the foreign service for ambitious young men who wish to enter the lower grades and to rise to the top. Now the thing for the League to do is to get behind the Rogers bill for foreign service reorganization. That bill carries practically all that they recommend.

## J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc.

503 Fifth Avenue, New York City

### Military and Naval

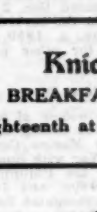
Gold laces, swords, belts,  
buttons, ornaments, em-  
broidery.

American War medals in  
miniature. Foreign decora-  
tions in regulation size and  
miniature.

Crested jewelry, Heraldic  
designers. Artmetal work-  
ers in gold, silver, bronze  
and steel.

Through Military  
Tailors or direct

Contractors to U. S. and Foreign Governments



## Knickerbocker Inn

BREAKFAST—LUNCH—DINNER

Eighteenth at "F" St., Washington, D. C.



## Westinghouse

### Propulsion Machinery

—Geared Turbine Drive  
—Electric Drive  
—Diesel Electric Drive

Electrical Equipment for  
Ship Yards and Shipboard

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities  
Special Pacific Coast Representatives  
Hunt, Mirk & Company  
San Francisco

## ARMY RINGS NAVY

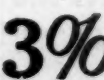
We make them for every  
Branch of Service and every  
Division from 1st to 91st. Room  
for inscription around Emblem.  
Trading Posts attention. 14K.,  
\$10.00; 10K., \$7.50; Silver,  
\$2.50.

C. K. GROUSE CO., 13 Bruce St.  
North Attleboro, Mass.

## JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

"The Linen Store"

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., New York  
Reg. Trade Mark



Write today for booklet, "Banking by Mail"  
U. S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D. C.

## INVENTORS

who derive largest profits  
know and heed certain  
simple but vital facts  
before applying for Pat-  
ents. Our book *Patent-Sense* gives those facts;  
free. Write Lacey & Lacey, 638 F Street,  
Washington, D. C. ESTABLISHED 1869

## Middleby - Marshall Oven Co.

BAKE OVENS for any  
GOVERNMENT POST

765 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

## TAKE BREAKFAST AND LUNCH AT

Anna Ruth Inn  
502 Nineteenth  
Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.  
Specialties, Homemade Hot Rolls, Cakes and Pies



## JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

Aug. 9, 1922.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line.	Medical Corps.
R. Ad. G. W. Williams	R. Ad. A. M. D. McCormick
Capt. W. K. Riddle	Capt. E. C. Curl
Cdr. B. R. Ware, Jr.	Cdr. E. A. Vickery
Lt. Cdr. S. B. Robinson	Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin
Dental Corps.	Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle	Rear Adm. L. Hunt
	Capt. T. W. Leutise
	Cdr. G. R. Orapo
	Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp
Construction Corps.	Civil Engr. Corps.
R. Adm. D. W. Taylor	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. O. M. Simmers	Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. H. E. Russell	Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. E. M. Pace	Lt. Cdr. E. L. Martin

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on Aug. 9 confirmed all the Navy nominations of July 21 as printed on page 1187 of this paper, July 29.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate Aug. 8.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. G. W. Williams to be a rear admiral from June 3, 1922.

Commanders to be captains from June 3, 1922: F. T. Evans, W. K. Wortman, C. R. Train, B. A. Long, D. P. Hannix, H. Ellis, E. J. King, A. G. Howe, and A. Buchanan. Lieutenant commanders to be commanders from June 3, 1922: C. H. J. Keppeler, J. H. Hoover, A. T. Beauregard and C. A. Jones. Lt. R. H. English to be a lt. comdr. from Feb. 11, 1922.

Lt. T. L. Gatch to be a lt. comdr. from June 3, 1922.

Lt. (j.g.) H. St. C. Sease to be a lt. from July 1, 1920.

Lt. (j.g.) S. B. Blaisdell to be a lt. from April 19, 1922, to correct date.

Ens. G. L. Schetty to be a lt. (j.g.) from July 1, 1920.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) from June 7, 1922: M. Moses, W. L. Eagleton, E. T. Aldridge, S. Chapin, W. A. Rice, H. L. MacBride, T. B. Brittain, J. B. Wheelchel, J. F. Donovan, Jr., R. W. M. Graham, F. M. O'Leary, R. W. Holsinger, H. P. Schubert, H. E. Peifer, A. J. Couble, F. B. Kaufman, F. W. McMahon, R. W. Abbott, R. H. Hargrove, S. H. Arthur, M. E. Browder and T. H. Binford.

Civil Engr. G. A. McKay to be a civil engr., rank of captain, from Dec. 2, 1921.

Btan. F. B. Webber to be a chief boatswain from Dec. 16, 1921.

Gunn. G. H. Kellogg to be a chief gunner from Dec. 3, 1921.

## NAVY NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

Nomination Withdrawn from Senate Aug. 4.

Ens. Rene P. A. Bucholz to be a Lieutenant (j.g.) from June 7, 1922.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Orders to Officers Aug. 2.

Capt. B. C. Decker to senior member Board of Inspection and Survey, Pacific Coast Section, San Francisco.

Comdr. H. E. Cook to command Div. 35, Dest. Squadrons, Pacific Fleet.

Lt. Comdrs. R. F. McConnell to U.S.S. Relief as ex. ofr.; J. B. Oldendorf to aid to Comdt. navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lts. T. S. Aveson to home, relieved all active ofr.; C. Franz to U.S.S. Capella as active ofr.; T. D. Healy to home, relieved all active ofr.; F. Hindret to treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; W. Johnson to home, relieved all active duty.

Lts. R. H. Jones to temp. duty R.S., New York, N.Y.; J. L. Kenworthy to instruction Columbia University, New York, N.Y.; J. H. Lohman to home, relieved all active duty; F. S. Low to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-12 and in command when commissioned.

Lts. (j.g.) H. J. Lang to U.S.S. Lardner; W. B. Lough to U.S.S. Nevada.

Ens. H. P. Althaus to U.S.S. William B. Preston; D. B. Rosshelm to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. C. J. Sabatol to U.S.S. Capella; R. D. F. Sweeney to Dest. Sqdns., Pacific Fleet; C. Wilkes to U.S.S. Gilmer.

Medical Corps—Lt. Comdrs. J. O. Downey to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; T. A. Fortescue to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; W. B. Hetfield to duty Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; Lts. P. F. Dickens to duty Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; C. H. Francis to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.; J. P. Gilmer to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; F. P. Keane to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; J. F. Lanford to U.S.S. Florida, reporting Sept. 31; F. E. Tierney to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; E. L. Whitehead to duty U.S.S. Mercy.

Supply Corps—Lt. G. W. Armstrong to United States; A. C. Bridges to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as accounting officer; R. M. Bright granted leave; Lt. (j.g.) L. I. Smith to continue duty R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. Comdr. W. B. Fogarty to superintending constructor William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Clk. W. L. A. Strawbridge to Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington; A.P. Clk. G. P. Hardy to U.S.S. Oklahoma for duty with supply officer.

## Orders to Officers Aug. 3.

Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle to Comdr. Dest. Squadrons, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. H. Hough to Governor Virgin Islands and Comdt. Naval Station, St. Thomas.

Lt. Comds. A. T. Bidwell to U.S.S. New York as engr. ofr.; H. G. Cooper to U.S.S. Pittsburgh as navigator; J. James to assistant chief of staff naval forces operating in European waters; A. Loder to U.S.S. Ludlow as ex. ofr.

Lts. A. W. Dunn to aid on staff and flag Lieutenant Comdr. naval forces operating in European waters; R. H. Jones resignation accepted; C. H. McMorris to U.S.S. Burns as ex. ofr.

Ens. G. W. D. C. to U.S.S. Kidder; R. R. Jackson to U.S.S. Zetlin; A. K. Ridgway to U.S.S. Percival; A. E. Uehlinger to U.S.S. Farragut.

Medical Corps—Comdr. W. W. Angwin to duty U.S.S. Relief; Lt. Comdr. A. L. Clifton to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lts. O. Davis to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. S. Herman to duty Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; W. H. Michael to duty Naval Hospital, Annapolis.

## NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

Md.; M. Silverman to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Supply Corps—Lt. R. E. Smith, Ens. L. W. Crane and E. R. Feeney to U.S.S. Prairie.

Comdr. J. J. Brokenshire (Chap. Corps) to duty U.S.S. Relief.

## Orders to Officers Aug. 4.

Cdr. J. T. G. Stapler to U.S.S. Pittsburgh as Exec. Off.

Lt. Cdr. E. R. McClung to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington.

Lt. G. Hutchins to U.S.S. Rigol.

Ens. M. H. Crouter to U.S.S. Nitro; R. C. Warrack to Asiatic Station.

Medical Corps—Cdr. H. D. Wilson to command Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla.; Lt. O. E. Brown to temp. duty Navy Recruiting Station, Providence, R.I.; Lt. E. J. Goodbody to U.S.S. Vixen; Lt. M. S. Mathis to duty Naval Training Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. G. P. Quinn to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Supply Corps—Lts. L. C. English to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; V. L. Marsh to 9th Naval Dist.; R. L. Walford to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. H. Duthie, C.C., to U.S.S. Prairie.

Civil Engr. Corps—Lts. E. L. Marshall to 4th Naval Dist.; T. J. Shack to Naval Air Sta., Lakehurst, N.J.

A.P. Clk. C. P. Doughty to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

## Orders to Officers Aug. 5.

Cdr. W. F. Jacobs to command U.S.S. Sharky.

Lt. Cdr. G. C. Barnes to Asiatic Station; W. B. Phillips to U.S.S. Pittsburgh as Asst. Engr. Off.

Lts. M. J. Clancy to home, relieved all active duty; S. S. Thurston to U.S.S. Melville as repair ofr.

Ens. M. C. Barrett to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. B. M. Graham to Asiatic Station; R. Keith to U.S.S. Pyro; F. Schlapp to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.; G. H. Sheldon resignation accepted; W. F. Taylor to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Medical Corps—Lts. W. O. Bailey to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; C. M. Blackford to duty Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; J. K. Gordon to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; R. H. Miller to U.S.S. Birmingham; R. E. P. Moore to duty Marine Exp. Force, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Mach. H. S. Buck resignation accepted.

Carp. W. F. Leahy to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.

Pay Clk. T. A. Dwyer to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

A.P. Clks. W. H. Gardner and H. B. Gould to U.S.S. Curlew, duty with Supply Off.; M. F. Shannon to duty with Supply Off., U.S.S. Birmingham.

## Orders to Officers Aug. 7.

Cdr. W. A. Smead to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept.

Lt. T. P. Clark det. all active duty Sept. 1 and to home; B. B. Ralston to U.S.S. Arkansas as electrical ofr.

Lt. (j.g.) C. C. Carmine to U.S.S. Antares conn. Camera Party Target Practice Photo Work.

Lt. Cdr. S. E. Dickinson, S.C., and Ens. R. L. Whittington, S.C., to R.S., Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Lt. H. G. Gatlin, C.C., to Naval Sta., Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Gunn. W. M. McCarthy to U.S.S. Curlew.

A.P. Clk. A. F. Bily to R.S., Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Dispatch from Asiatic Station, dated July 30: Lts. H. S. Sease to U.S.S. Borie; T. E. Hipp, S.C., to 12th Dest. Div.

Lt. (j.g.) C. M. Garrison, S.C., to Cavite.

Ch. Pay Clk. J. J. Fahy to U.S.S. Buffalo.

A.P. Clks. L. Alexander to U.S.S. Huron; G. Boer to U.S.S. Buffalo; A. S. Segal to Cavite.

Dispatch from Asiatic Station, dated Aug. 3: Lt. Cdr. J. D. Maloney to U.S.S. Vega.

Lts. W. H. P. Blandy to communication superintendent 16th Naval Dist.; H. A. Davis to Ammunition Depot, Cavite; O. E. Grimm to Cavite; S. Jacobs to U.S.S. Abrenda; L. P. Lovette to command U.S.S. Bittern.

Ens. A. W. Bates to U.S.S. Smith-Thompson; M. E. Eggleston to U.S.S. Zane; E. E. Haase to U.S.S. Whipple; W. F. Hinckley to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.; H. H. Kendrick to U.S.S. Pecos; E. Polhi to U.S.S. Borie; A. E. True to U.S.S. Rizal; E. Wintermantel to U.S.S. Barker.

Lt. Cdr. W. C. Espatch, M.C., to U.S.S. Buffalo.

Gunn. W. R. Dillow to U.S.S. Rainbow.

## Late Navy orders appear on page 1244.

## ADVANCEMENT &amp; RATING.

Under date of Aug. 7 the Bureau of Navigation announced its plan for the advancement in rating of petty officers. While the Bureau still maintains the control of the advancement of petty officers, it places the responsibility of making recommendations upon the commanding officers. The circular follows:

1. In consequence of the reduction of chief petty officers by transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve, under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation act, approved July 1, 1922, the Bureau of Navigation is now able to authorize a limited number of advancements in ratings.

2. Orders are being issued authorizing the advancement of about 1,200 men to first, second and third class petty officers. It is expected that advancements will continue steadily according to the needs of the Service, and the number of men found qualified.

3. The attention of commanding officers is called to the necessity of exercising extreme care in submitting recommendations for advancement to petty officer ratings. Not only should the qualifications as laid down by the reference be strictly adhered to, but no man should be so recommended who is not repre-

sentative of a high type of naval petty officer.

The Bureau of Navigation has found it necessary to control the advancement of petty officer ratings, but the responsibility for the qualification rests entirely upon commanding officers.

## Marine Corps

Major Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune.

Aug. 9, 1922.

Confirmed.

Col. R. M. Cutts

Lt. Col. R. E. Sullivan

Major Oliver Floyd

Capt. D. E. Fox

1st Lt. H. J. Norton

Eligible for promotion.

Lt. Col. E. B. Miller

Maj. G. A. Johnson

Capt. S. J. Bartlett

1st Lt. O. Connette

## MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

AUG. 4—Maj. Gen. Comdt. J. A. Lejeune to temporary duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Majs. W. N. Hill, R. L. Shepard and Capt. F. E. Verner granted 1 month's leave.

Capt. F. D. Creamer granted 1 month's extension of present leave.

1st Lts. C. M. Kuffner granted 1 month's leave; H. E. Liversedge, Haiti, to M.B., Quantico, Va.

AUG. 5—Col. W. N. McKelvey to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Majs. C. B. Matthews granted 1 month's leave; R. E. Messersmith, Santo Domingo, to M.B., Quantico, Va.; H. F. Wirgman to Retg. Dist. of Philadelphia revoked.

Capt. G. F. Adams to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; 1st Lt. J. A. Tebbis to M.B., navy yard, Boston, Mass.

2d Lts. A. S. Heaton to M.B., N.S.B., New London, Conn.; R. Presnell to Santo Domingo about Oct. 10; E. W. Ojerholm to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

AUG. 7—Maj. E. H. Brainard to Hqs. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lt. J. H. Fitzgerald to M.B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., upon reporting to O.G. Dept. of Pacific.

Majs. W. S. Harrison granted 1 month's leave Sept. 7 and to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.; N. A. Eastman and H. O. Judson orders of Aug. 2 detaching to Parris Island, S.C., revoked.

1st Lts. H. Paul leave extended for 20 days; B. G. Bradley to U.S. Army Fitzsimons General Hospital for treatment; E. F. O'Day to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

2d Lts. W. N. McKelvey to M.B., N.T.S., Newport, R.I.; O. B. Ismondson to M.B., navy yard, New York, N.Y.; A. C. Small, Santo Domingo, to M.B., Quantico, Va.; (Prov.) W. D. A. Junkin honorably discharged M.O.R.

AUG. 8—Maj. H. M. Smith granted 1 month's leave.

## Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.

Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.

Captain Commandant, W. B. Reynolds.

## COAST GUARD NOMINATION.

Nomination Received by the Senate Aug. 8.

Lt. (j.g.) O. G. Roemer to be a lieutenant in the Coast Guard, to rank as such from July 10, 1922, in place of Lt. F. L. Austin, retired.

## COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

Btan. (L) H. Gill, retired, died July 14.

Surfman A. Ketcham, retired, died July 29.

## COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Bear sailed for Point Barrow, via St. Lawrence, on July 29.

The Mojave arrived at Anadyr, Siberia, on July 30 and left the same day for Dutch Harbor, Alaska, where she arrived Aug. 1.

The Vicksburg arrived at Bermuda Aug. 2.

Repairs to the Kickapoo will be completed on Aug. 5, 1922.

Preparations are being made to extensively overhaul the Seminole upon the completion of target practice.

Among the questions arising in the application of the new pay schedule is that of the allowance paid to warrant officers on account of a dependent mother. The determination of such dependency and the proof of the same has been a question that has been taken up in considerable detail between the office of the Comptroller General and the Navy Department. Upon the receipt of the decision in this matter, Headquarters will inform the officers and warrant officers having dependent mothers. A circular letter dealing with aviation pay is being prepared.

The following vessels have been ordered to assemble on Aug. 12 at Cold Spring Inlet, N.J., for joint drills and exercises: Vicksburg, Yamacraw, Seneca, Modoc, Tampa, Manning, Seminole and Kickapoo. The senior officer afloat, Comdr. W. V. E. Jacobs, U.S. C.G., will command the fleet. The assembly period will be for a week or ten days and during that time the vessels will be inspected by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Edward Clifford, and the Commandant, W. B. Reynolds.

The exercises to be held will include the following: (a) Fleet maneuvers; (b) battalion drill; (c) competitive infantry drill; (d) boat races—1 27 ft. whaleboat; 2, 26 ft. monomoy boat; 3, sailing boats; (e) athletic sports—1, swimming races; 2, relay race; 3, quarter-mile race; 4, 100-yard dash; 5, 500-yard dash; (f) signal practice; (g) short range battle practice, spotting practice and long range battle practice.

Headquarters plans to obtain a number of cups, medals and other prizes to be awarded to the winner of the various contests. It is also planned to assign a number of points to each of the competitive events and award a cup to the ship making the greatest total of points.

A board consisting of the following members has been convened at Headquarters to consider the advisability of changing the scope of the examinations for entrance of cadets and cadet engineers: Comdr. A. J. Henderson,

## Medals and Decorations

made in Gold, Platinum, Silver and Bronze, in Official and small sizes.

All the World's Medals kept in stock for Patterns.

All the Ribbons of the World in all sizes. Official Makers for France, Portugal, Persia, Luxemburg, Egypt, and many other countries.

Confide your order to us, who have satisfied hundreds of American Officers with sets of their Decorations in silver and gold.

Correspondence invited. Recommended by Paris Representative "Army and Navy Journal."

Benefit by the Exchange.

BACQUEVILLE

5 Galerie Montpensier, Palais Royal, Paris, France

ESTABLISHED IN YEAR 1815

## KING &amp; KING

Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers

728 17TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## ANSELL &amp; BAILEY

Attorneys at Law

ALBEE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## FRANCIS S. KEY-SMITH

COUNSELOR AT LAW

404-7 Continental Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Court martial proceedings and claims for officers and men.

## PATENTS WILKINSON &amp; GIUSTA

Patent and Trade Mark Law

Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U.S.N.A., Assigned 1899)

Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of ARMY AND NAVY.

## Devoe &amp; Reynolds Co.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Catalogues of our various departments on request

NEW YORK—101 Fulton Street

CHICAGO—14 West Lake Street

## PATENTS J. Reaney Kelly

Attorney at Law

Registered Patent Attorney

Specializing in Aeronautics, Engines and Ordnance. Formerly Flying Officer, U.S.A. 614 Columbia Bldg., Washington, D.C.

## PREPARE FOR EXAMINATIONS

Correspondence Instruction for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS and commissions in the Army and Navy. Over 150 successful candidates for Army and Navy. Write for Catalog "M."

Maryland Correspondence School

UNION BRIDGE, MD.

SCORE CARDS, COUPON BOOKS, LABOR SAVING BLANKS, ENGRAVED WEDDINGS.

THE EAGLE PRESS, Portland, Me.

Service Printers since 1907

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

The Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company

Storage for Household Goods

Packers and Forwarders



## UNIFORMS

for every branch of  
the Service. Price  
list and samples fur-  
nished upon request.

MARYLAND UNIFORM COMPANY  
205 W. Lombard Street  
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

### WHEN IN PARIS

CALL AT OUR OFFICE AT

109 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore

Our Representative  
**MR. GEORGE H. SWASEY**  
will be at your service.

Avoid being overcharged when  
shopping in Paris. Our repre-  
sentative will be glad to render you  
any assistance possible, and there  
is no charge to subscribers of the

### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Information on all questions  
gladly given.

Complete file of the ARMY AND  
NAVY JOURNAL can be seen at the  
office and you are welcome.

## PATENTS

Trade Marks, Designs and Copy  
rights. Registered form of at-  
torney at law. Careful, prompt,  
personal service assured. Mod-  
erate fees. Full information free upon request.

CROSS & COLLINGS, 807 Gray Building WASHINGTON, D. C.



1315 New York Ave.  
Through to  
1330 H Street, N. W.

Washington's Newest Cafeteria  
**FRANK P. FENWICK**

**WANTED—Ex-Service Men for Police duty.**  
Ages 28 to 45 years. Minimum height 5' 10".  
Weight 165 pounds. Must be of good char-  
acter and pass physical examination. Posi-  
tions with an established Police organization.  
Eight-hour duty. Wages 70c per hour, with  
free board and transportation to place of em-  
ployment. If man makes good, position will  
be permanent. Address Box No. 961, Pitts-  
burgh, Penna.

**Sales Manager wanted.** Position requires  
services of a strong, aggressive producer, one  
accustomed to doing big things and thoroughly  
understands how to employ men, train them  
and keep them selling. An ex-Service man,  
everything being equal, can more readily adapt  
himself to the work. Arrangement in on a  
commission basis and drawing account can  
be arranged if desired. Write full details to  
Box 100, Army and Navy Journal.

**WANTED: Retired Field Artillery Sergeants**  
for National Guard Armory caretakers. W. S.  
Cameron, Box 103, Lansing, Mich.

**Mother and daughter wish to exchange a**  
5-room bungalow in La Jolla, Calif., 15 miles  
from San Diego, for apartment Washington,  
D.C., from Sept. 15 to June 15, 1923. Box  
59, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

**WANTED: A retired non-commissioned offi-**  
cer, familiar with orderly room records, for  
detail at a Military Academy near New York.  
Duty, keeping simple records and in charge  
of arms. Address Box 57, A. & N. J., N.Y.

**ATTENTION RETIRED NON-COMMIS-**  
**SIONED OFFICERS.**  
Clemson Agricultural College of South Caro-  
lina desires to employ a retired non-commis-  
sioned officer to act as CAMPUS MARSHAL.  
Salary \$1,000 per year. Address Command-  
ant, Clemson Agricultural College, S.C.

**AGENTS Men, Women, sell guaranteed Silk**  
Hosiery. Direct to consumers. Special offer  
to a District Manager. Silktex Hosiery Mills,  
320 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**WANTED: Ex-Army and Naval Officers to**  
take charge of General Agencies. Good terri-  
tory and profitable contracts. Address, Ameri-  
can National Insurance Co., Galveston, Texas.

**Young woman would like to go as nurse or**  
governess with Army family detailed for Phil-  
ippine duty. Reference: Dorothy Bohm, 318  
Haight St., San Francisco, Calif.

Ingr.-in-Chief Q. D. Newman, Lt. Comdr. F.  
C. Billard, Lt. (j.g.) F. A. Zeussler and Prof.  
C. E. Dimick. It is expected that the ex-  
amination for cadets and cadet engineers will  
be held some time in September.

The coast cutter Morrill defeated the base-  
ball team from Middle Bass, Ohio, July 30 by  
the score of 8 to 5. The game was a feature  
at the Inter-Lake Yachting Association reg-  
atta. Middle Bass has not been defeated in  
any previous game. The Morrill also defeated  
the yachtsmen in a spectacular contest. The  
score was 10 to 4. The team of the yach-  
tmen was made up of college stars.

The crew of the Morrill won another victory  
when the yachtsmen were defeated in a pulling  
boat contest by more than three lengths. The  
course was a quarter-mile in length. The crew  
of the Morrill were banqueted by the yach-  
tmen in appreciation of the Morrill's prowess.

### CONGRESS NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and  
Forestry, which has had under consideration  
the various bills and bills referred to it by the  
Senate in regard to the Government-owned  
property at Muscle Shoals, Ala., after extended  
and unlimited hearings decided to reject all of  
the bills and all of the bills before it. Report  
831, Part I, July 26, is a majority report, so  
far as a rejection of the bills is concerned,  
but is concurred in only by a minority so far  
as S. 3420—a bill to provide for the manu-  
facture of explosives for the use of the Army  
and Navy, to provide for the manufacture of  
fertilizer for agricultural purposes, to incor-  
porate the Federal Chemical Corporation, and  
for other purposes—is concerned. All of the  
bills except that of Henry Ford were unani-  
mously rejected. Upon the bill of Henry Ford  
the committee stood seven in favor of its ac-  
ceptance and nine in favor of its rejection.

### Late Navy Orders

Orders to Officers Aug. 8.

Cdr. A. S. Hickey to R.S., New York, N.Y.;  
C. S. Kerriek to continue duty navy yard, Mare  
Island, Calif.; A. S. Stott to Bureau of Or-  
nance, Navy Dept.

Lt. C. E. Braine to Naval Academy, Annapolis,  
Md.; J. K. Davis to N.Y. Shipbuilding  
Corp., Camden, N.J.; G. C. Laver to home and  
relieved all active duty; I. Lehrfeld to navy  
yard, N.Y.

Ens. J. S. Wier to Naval Academy, Annapolis,  
Md.

Lt. R. V. Miller, C.E.C., to Veterans' Bureau  
Hospital, Tupper Lake, N.Y.

Guns. T. E. Cullen to 9th Bks., Hampton  
Roads, Va.; E. J. Schmidt to 9th Naval Dist.

Cdr. M. M. Frucht to U.S.S. New York.

Lt. Cdr. G. Bradford to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Lts. E. W. Burroughs to U.S.S. Chewink;

R. M. Doyle, Jr., to U.S.S. Rochester; L. Wild  
to U.S.S. Woodbury.

Lt. (j.g.) P. D. Dingwell to command O-7.

Ens. D. L. Madira to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Lt. F. L. McFadden, C.C., to U.S.S. Nevada.

Chief Bten. C. L. Greene to U.S.S. Navajo.

Ch. Mach. E. L. Bourke to U.S.S. Maryland.

Mach. J. A. Sweeney to U.S.S. Antares.

The following are ordered to Det. Sqdns.  
of the Atlantic Fleet: Ens. W. O. Bobbitt, G. M.  
Bull, G. H. Burnham, J. O. Curley, F. M.  
Maichle, R. S. Melver, H. E. Peifer, A. L.  
Prosser, P. J. Register, W. H. Roberts, H. G.  
Sickel, E. P. Wilson, and Lt. Cdr. G. Bashe.

### MOTOR TRANSPORT SYSTEM

#### FACING GRAVE CRISIS.

Due to the reduction in the number of  
Infantry regiments and the elimination  
of howitzer companies and the battalion  
headquarters companies of regiments, it  
has been necessary to make a new distri-  
bution of animals. This will mean that  
both the motor and animal transportation  
systems of the Army will be severely  
crippled.

Up to the time of the American Pun-  
itive Expedition into Mexico, led by Gen-  
eral Pershing, we had no Motor Trans-  
port Corps. We had a truck or so dis-  
tributed at various posts, but not enough  
to move a war-strength platoon. And  
since 1914 France had been moving en-  
tire armies by motor. She had to do so  
for self-preservation. In vain the mil-  
itary authorities called upon Congress to  
appropriate a small amount for a few  
truck companies.

Then General Pershing was ordered to  
approach Villa and the Mexican govern-  
ment authorized us to enter Mexico, but  
did not permit us to use the Mexican rail-  
roads. Every day General Pershing's  
lines of communication were lengthened  
and animal transportation was utterly un-  
able to meet the situation. Maj. Gen.  
Harry L. Rogers, Chief of the Quarter-  
master Corps, took the bull by the horns  
and had the War Department order and  
ship to Columbus, N.M., the vehicles for  
four truck companies (some ninety-six  
trucks in all). These came direct from  
the factories in Detroit and were manned  
by civilians—factory employees—with an  
officer of the Quartermaster Corps in com-  
mand of each company.

Thus was the Motor Transport Corps  
initiated and we were somewhat in readi-  
ness to meet the great transportation  
problems of the A.E.F., which would have  
been insoluble without such a corps. But  
as is usual, we paid a terrific price for  
our unpreparedness and we owe a debt to  
Francisco Villa, who compelled us to cre-  
ate a motor transportation system.

Any great reduction, however, would  
be a severe handicap should new complica-  
tions arise. If an emergency should  
come this new distribution of public ani-  
mals and motors would make it extremely  
difficult for the military establishment to  
secure sufficient supplies, with the limited  
number of escort wagons and other vehi-  
cles which have been authorized. It is  
hoped that Congress will sense the gravity  
of the situation and take steps to  
avoid such an occurrence as confronted  
the nation in 1916.

### TEST OF TWIN INDICATOR FOR NAVY PLANES SUCCESSFUL.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, U.S.N., Assistant  
Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, had a  
thrilling experience and a narrow escape  
from disaster in a Navy seaplane Aug. 9  
in fighting a gale of wind in a cloud bank  
1,000 feet deep.

Captain Mustin, who is one of the old-  
est and most experienced pilots in the  
Navy was making a return flight to Wash-  
ington from Philadelphia in a Vaught sea-  
plane. The type that is being placed on  
battleships.

The route followed by Captain Mustin  
was down the Delaware river to Wilming-  
ton and then over land to the Chesapeake.  
On reaching Annapolis, the plane was  
headed direct for Washington overland  
and it was then that difficulties were en-  
countered. Heavy winds were blowing at  
the high altitude chosen by the plane, and  
soon dense cloud banks came between the  
airplane and the ground.

At this time the engine began to develop  
signs of trouble, and from indications led  
the pilot to believe that water had gotten  
into the fuel. It was necessary to descend  
through the thick banks of cloud even  
though the prospect of landing a seaplane  
on the ground presented every prospect of  
disaster. The clouds too offered dangers  
which are viewed with alarm by every  
pilot.

In this emergency, however, a test was  
afforded of a gyroscopic twin indicator  
which has recently been made standard  
equipment on all types of naval planes.  
It is designed to keep the pilot informed  
of the relative position of the plane when  
flying in dense fogs or cloud banks. By  
means of it he can keep a true course and  
come safely through—without it he may

fly in circles or even upside down with-  
out appreciating his peril until too late.

A high wind, with heavy cloud banks  
and "bumpy" air combined to give Cap-  
tain Mustin a practical demonstration of  
the utility of the twin indicator and by  
means of it he was enabled to maneuver  
his plane through the clouds without devi-  
ating from the course. The necessity for  
making a forced landing was obviated by  
the engine again picking up speed when  
the plane was close to the ground and the  
trip went forward without further inci-  
dent.

### BRITISH CRUISER RALEIGH WRECKED OFF LABRADOR.

The British cruiser Raleigh, one of the  
most modern in the navy, with Vice Ad-  
miral Sir William Pakenham, ran aground  
during a dense fog on Point Amour, in the  
Straits of Belle Isle, early on Aug. 9, while  
returning to St. John's, N.B., from the  
Labrador coast. All hands, to the num-  
ber of 800, were landed safely ashore.

It was feared that the Raleigh would be  
a total loss, but other vessels were ordered  
to her assistance in the hope of possibly  
saving her or salvaging some of her equip-  
ment.

She was a valuable ship, of 9,750 tons  
displacement, launched in September,  
1919, and was designed specially to hunt  
for German raiders. Her main battery  
consisted of 7.5-inch guns, and she car-  
ried anti-aircraft guns, had a large cruis-  
ing radius and high speed.

Her hull was provided with the under-  
water bulge which proved so successful in  
other British warships against sinking  
after being hit by torpedoes.

## VESSELS OF THE NAVY

Corrected to Aug. 9.

Address mail for vessels in At-  
lantic and Europe waters in care  
of Postmaster, New York city.

Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Cdr.-in-Chf.

Vice Adm. John D. McDonald

Battleship Force

Adm. A. H. Scates, command-  
er of Division Five.

Antares, Norfolk, Va.

Arkansas, Newport, R.I.

Banbridge, Marblehead, Mass.

Barry, Newport, R.I.

Billingley, Newport, R.I.

Bobolink, North River, N.Y.

Branch, Philadelphia.

Bracon, Boston, Mass.

Breck, Newport, R.I.

Bridgeport, Newport, R.I.

Bridge, Hampton Roads, Va.

Brooks, Boston, Mass.

Bruce, Newport, R.I.

Case, Newport, R.I.

Chas. Ausuburn, Newport, R.I.

Chewink, Portsmouth, N.H.

Childs, navy yard, Philadel-  
phia, Pa.

Coghlan, Newport, R.I.

Converse, Newport, R.I.

Curlew, Newport, R.I.

Dale, Newport, R.I.

Delaware, Halifax, N.S.

Dezobla, Charleston, S.C.

Florida, Halifax, N.S.

Flusser, Newport, R.I.

Fox, navy yard, Philadelphia.

George E. Badger, Philadelphia.

Gilmer, Newport, R.I.

Goff, Newport, R.I.

Hamford, Hampton Roads, Va.

Hatfield, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hopkins, Newport, R.I.

Humphreys, Norfolk, Va.

Hunt, Philadelphia, Pa.

Isherwood, Newport, R.I.

J. K. Paulding, Newport, R.I.

J. Fred Talbot, Newport, R.I.

Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.

King, Newport, R.I.

Lamson, Newport, R.I.

Launcey, Norfolk, Va.

Lardner, Newport, R.I.

Lark, Newport, R.I.

Mahan, Newport, R.I.

Mallard, Newport, R.I.

Maryland, New York, N.Y.

Maur, Newport, R.I.

McFarland, navy yard, Brook-  
lyn, N.Y.

North Dakota, Halifax, N.S.

Olympia, Halifax, N.S.

Arctic, Mare Island, Calif.

Arizona, Tacoma, Wash.

Arctostock, Mare Island, Calif.

Baltimore, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Burns, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

California, Bremerton, Wash.

Cauden, San Pedro, Calif.

Charleston, San Diego, Calif.

Chase, Tacoma, Wash.

Chauncey, San Diego, Calif.

Coxton, San Diego, Calif.

Connecticut, Seattle, Wash.

Corry, Tacoma, Wash.

Cuyama, San Francisco, Calif.

Dulphy, San Diego, Calif.

Farenholt, Tacoma, Wash.

Farragut, San Diego, Calif.

Furquan, San Diego, Calif.

Fuller, San Diego, Calif.

Gannet, San Diego, Calif.

Hull, Tacoma, Wash.

Idaho, Bellingham, Wash.

Jason, Controller Bay to Seattle.

J. F. Burnes, San Diego, Calif.

Kanawha, Seattle, Wash.

Kanawha, San Pedro, Calif.

Kiddier, Bellingham, Wash.

Lapwing, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

La Valette, Bellingham, Wash.

Ludlow, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Macdonough, Tacoma, Wash.

McDermat, Bellingham, Wash.

Marcus, Seattle, Wash.

Melvin, Tacoma, Wash.

Mercy, Seattle, Wash.

Mervine, Seattle, Wash.

Mississippi, Bremerton, Wash.

Mullany, Seattle, Wash.

Neches, San Diego, Calif.

Nevada, Norfolk, Va.

New Mexico, Bellingham, Wash.

New York, Seattle, Wash.

Nicholas, San Diego, Calif.

Ohio, Seattle, Wash.

Paul Hamilton, San Diego.

Pennsylvania, Tacoma, Wash.

Percival, San Diego, Calif.

Procyon, Canal Zone to San  
Diego July 31.

Rappahannock, Bremerton,  
Wash.

Reno, San Diego, Calif.

Robert Smith, Seattle, Wash.

Seaside, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Selfridge, Seattle, Wash.

Shirk, Bellingham, Wash.

Sloat, Bellingham, Wash.

Somers, San Diego, Calif.

S. P. Lee, San Diego, Calif.

Isabel, Hankow, China.

John D. Edwards, Cavite, P.I.

Long, Chefoo, China.

Monocacy, Wanshow, China.

New Orleans, Vladivostok, Sib.

Noa, Aden, Arabia.

Paiois, Chungking, China.

Pampanga, Canton, China.

Paul Jones, Aden, Arabia.

Peary, Aden, Arabia.

Pecos, Cavite to Tarakan, Ber-  
neo.

Pillabury, Aden, Arabia.

Pope, Aden, Arabia.

Preble, Aden, Arabia.

Pruitt, Aden, Arabia.

Quiros, Hankow, China.

R. L. Barnes, Cavite, P.I.

Rathburne, Chefoo, China.

Rizal, Chefoo, China.

Roper, Chefoo, China.

Sicard, Aden, Arabia.

Sacramento, Colombo to Singa-  
pore Aug. 5.

Smith-Thompson, Chefoo.

Southard, Chefoo, China.

Stewart, Aden, Arabia.



## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 8, 1922.

Maj. Robert M. Jones, U.S.A., and family are paying a short visit to his mother, Mrs. Mary Shelton, here. Maj. Jones has just been transferred from duty at the office of the Chief of the Air Service, Washington, to the Aviation Intermediate Depot, Middletown, Pa.

Lieut. Lynde D. McCormick and family have returned from a visit of a month to Berryville, Va.

Mrs. Withers, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Theodore H. Withers, and son High sailed Saturday on the transport from San Francisco for the Asiatic Station, where Lieut. Comdr. Withers is on duty.

Lieut. E. S. Barnhardt has reported for duty at the Naval Academy, and with his family is occupying the dwelling at 44 Maryland avenue. Col. Charles H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lyman are at Carvel Hall, this city, for a short time, after spending July at Sherwood Forest, near here. Next Saturday Col. Lyman will sail from New York on the Chaumont for Santo Domingo for duty. Their son is a member of the new class of the Naval Academy.

Gen. L. Allison Wilmer of Leesylvania, Md., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Rockwell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Rockwell, Revell street, this city.

Prof. William E. Olivet, with his wife and daughter, Miss Francine, is spending his vacation at Atlantic City. Prof. Royal S. Pease and his mother have returned to their home here after a visit to New York.

Mrs. R. E. Carson of Springfield, S.C., and Mrs. John D. Spencer of Danville, Va., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Carson on Prince George street, this city.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1922.

The First and Third Classes left on Monday morning on a hike of several days. They are encamped out near the cadet farm.

Insp. Gen. E. A. Helmick arrived at the post on Monday and is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Sladen, who had several extra guests to meet him at dinner on Monday and Tuesday.

Maj. Gance is spending some weeks at West Point. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner for Maj. Gance, Maj. and Mrs. Chilton, Maj. and Mrs. O'Hara.

Mrs. O'Hara gave a tea on Wednesday for her mother, Mrs. E. J. Westlake, who has been spending the summer with her. Tea was poured by Mrs. Sladen and Mrs. Gaines served punch. Assisting were Meses. Danford, Lafamme, Chilton, Devers, Surles, Nichols and Fritchard.

Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Danford and Maj. and Mrs. Prichard have spent several days at Whitmarsh Manor, near Philadelphia, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stotesbury and Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur. Gen. and Mrs. Sladen were guests of Miss Bigelow at luncheon on Sunday at "The Squirrels."

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Hammond of Washington have been spending several days at the post, the guests of Maj. and Mrs. C. D. Daly. Miss Mildred Ready of Boston is also the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Daly, who had a farewell dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Leary, Col. and Mrs. Hammond, Col. and Mrs. Lafamme, Miss Ready and Mrs. Jordan. Capt. and Mrs. Leary left last week for Panama, their new station.

Mr. Rodman Kenner of Washington has been visiting his brother, Maj. Kenner. Mrs. Nichols is visiting her family at Fort Monroe.

Maj. and Mrs. Simon B. Buckner, jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Aug. 2. Maj. and Mrs. Hugh Mitchell are also the proud parents of a baby girl, born on Aug. 8.

Maj. and Mrs. Chilton's guests at dinner on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. D. I. Sultan, Col. and Mrs. Alexander. Miss Betsy Sladen gave a dinner party on Wednesday for Meses Susan Church, Henrietta Hall, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth Bethel, and Cadets George Howell, Calhoun, Plummer, Saltman and Craigie.

Maj. and Mrs. Chilton and little son returned last week from a leave of several weeks spent in the West.

Maj. and Mrs. Tully and children and Mrs. Tully's niece, Miss Betty Gooden, are sailing on Wednesday for Galveston. Maj. and Mrs. Tully expect to visit in San Antonio before going on to Fort Riley, their new station.

Miss Mary Stuart gave a little house dance on Friday evening for Miss Betsy Sladen, Miss Bethel, Miss Anne Wilson, and a number of cadets.

Col. and Mrs. McNeill of Washington spent several days last week visiting at the Villa. Mrs. Ryder entertained with a card party on Tuesday for Meses. Danford, Bethel, Dravo, Devers, Kimball, Griswold, Weaver, Spencer, Spencer, sr., Hoskins, Lawrence Jones, Hocker, Considine and R. W. Strong.

Mrs. Kemble and son Franklin are visiting relatives in Pennsylvania. Col. and Mrs. J. O. Oakes and two sons spent the week-end at the Oakes. Ted Timberlake and Lewis Brown have come to Plattsburg, where they are visiting Tony Bonesteel. Maj. J. A. Hoag and J. R. N. Weaver were dinner guests of Col. Hays, 7th Regt., N.Y., at Peekskill recently.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 5, 1922.

Gen. and Mrs. J. L. Hines entertained with a dinner Aug. 2 for Col. and Mrs. Bradford, Maj. and Mrs. Richardson, Taylor and Weisinger, Miss Sutter, Miss Alexander, Maj. Bradford and Capt. Shen.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison entertained with a dinner party Aug. 2 for Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tobin, Maj. and Mrs. P. G. Capps and Meses. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bettel, Miss Foster, Capt. Charles L. Bolte, Capt. G. L. Feibiger, Lieut. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Coffin.

Col. and Mrs. F. G. Kellond were hosts at a dinner Aug. 4 for Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines, Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Meses. Shuttlesworth, Caldwell, Bradford, Owenshine, Lewis, Robertson, de Funk and Wolf, Maj. and Mrs. Pigott and Thomas, Mrs. Rieger, Maj. and Mrs. Hoffman.

Maj. and Mrs. E. J. Cullen and R. C. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. E. V. Behan, and Masters Billie Cullen and Montel Williamson are spending the week-end at Cullen Camp on Medina Lake.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard Lawrence entertained

with a swimming party Aug. 8, honoring their sons, Dick and Ned Lawrence. A picnic supper was enjoyed.

Mrs. Hugh J. Gaffey left Aug. 1 for El Paso, to be the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips.

Capt. and Mrs. Karl E. Henion have as their guest Mrs. Henion's nephew, Master John Cornelia Phillips, son of Maj. and Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips of El Paso.

## CAMP KNOX.

Camp Knox, Ky., Aug. 8, 1922.

Mrs. W. E. Hall entertained the members of her bridge club Wednesday. Those playing were Mrs. P. G. Capps, Cadmus Baker, O. P. Gotthlin, Jack Beam, L. C. Mallory and Mrs. Omar Newhouse. The latter substituted for Mrs. William P. Baird, who is quite ill.

Maj. and Mrs. O. E. Coates entertained at dinner for Capt. H. N. Bishop of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Monday. The other guests were Mrs. E. M. Coates, Capt. John R. Boatwright and Col. D. A. Nolan.

Mimi Shepherd, the young daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William H. Shepherd, entertained at dinner on the veranda of the officers' club. Mrs. S. Y. McGiffert left Camp Knox Wednesday for Duluth, Minn., her home, where she will visit until the regiment goes to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Joan Brambila, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Brambila, celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary Wednesday by having a party at the playground, to which she invited Betty Clark, Nan Farmer, Bud Thompson, Bobby Suerly, Zimmie Lawton, Howell Coates, Jean Sullivan, Henry Rexach and Paul Franson. Officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry entertained at bridge Saturday night by Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Budy were Maj. and Mrs. William A. Stack, Capt. and Mrs. William F. O'Donoghue, Paul O. Franson, Joseph J. Goffard and William Rawls, jr., Mrs. Robert McK. Shaw and Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. Evans.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Aug. 8, 1922.

Lt. and Mrs. A. M. Parsons entertained at bridge on July 26. Mr. Walter Brower, comedian, and Mrs. Brower on Aug. 8 were honored guests at a luncheon given by Maj. and Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Brower and Maj. Bryan were classmates at the University of Kentucky.

Capt. and Mrs. Lehman arrived July 28 from San Antonio. Maj. and Mrs. Rogers and their two daughters, Alice and Margaret, arrived July 31 from San Antonio. They made the trip by motor. Lts. Barlow and Sims made the same trip in Lt. Sims's car.

## CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Aug. 8, 1922.

Lt. Col. A. J. Dougherty reported for duty with the regiment on Sunday. Mrs. Dougherty and children are in Colorado and will come in September.

Capt. and Mrs. Kraul entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lyons and Capt. Halloran.

A party composed of Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Caffey, Major and Mrs. Burgher, Capt. and Mrs. Muller, Johannes and Kraul, Lieut. Maling and Capt. Bremsbach on Wednesday attended a barbecue given in Columbus by Rev. Rickman of the Methodist Church.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whitesides entertained the evening bridge club.

Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of their twenty-fourth wedding anniversary. Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy, who were married on the same date, were among the guests. The party later went to see "The Three Musketeers."

Helen Schoeffel entertained all the ladies of the camp on Friday morning. Capt. Jones gave a dinner at the range for Capt. and Mrs. Lyons and Kraul.

Mrs. Worthington entertained the morning bridge club at her home on Tuesday. Miss Lella Rookh Selbie entertained the ladies' bridge club on Tuesday.

## SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 8, 1922.

Capt. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Miller, together with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Frevert, have moved from this city to their country place in Chula Vista, near the south end of the bay.

Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe L. Martin has been visiting his parents and his sister, Mrs. Frost Ho'comb, in this city. He is stationed at Mare Island.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell will leave tomorrow for an extended trip East, planning to spend some time in various cities en route, their itinerary taking them also to Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Washington and Georgia. They have four children and five grandchildren in the East who will claim a good part of their time. It is their plan to return to this city about November.

Two ranking naval officers are visitors in this city this week on official business. They are Rear Adm. David Potter, Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and Rear Adm. Julius L. Latimer, Judge Advocate General, U.S.N. While here the two officers were guests at luncheons of the Rotary Club and the Cuyamaca Club.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 5, 1922.

Mrs. Bernard J. Kuns on Thursday entertained four tables at bridge.

Mrs. Edward Banning entertained Friday at a bridge luncheon.

Capt. and Mrs. O. S. Peabody, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Banning and Mrs. Hayward of Minneapolis will leave Thursday by motor for Lake Umbagog, Minn.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Neff entertained Wednesday at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Mueller. The four months' old son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Paul C. Galleher was christened Friday in the post chapel by Chaplain A. C. Oliver. The baby was named Thomas Kane, and his sponsors are his uncle, Mr. James McCulloch,

## Here Is a Safe Investment Paying 7% or 7½%

Miller First Mortgage Bonds, secured by income-earning buildings such as apartments, hotels, and office structures, offer you the opportunity to invest with safety at 7% or 7½%. Because of the care with which these bonds are safeguarded, no investor has ever lost a dollar or waited a day for payment of principal or interest. The safeguards include:

A FIRST MORTGAGE on income-producing property in a Southern city worth substantially more than the amount of the bonds;

A FIRST CLAIM on earnings of the structure;

SERIAL MATURITIES whereby a part of the bonds is paid off yearly or half-yearly;

MONTHLY PAYMENTS whereby the borrower pays each month to the Trustee one-twelfth of the total amount of interest and principal due in the current year.

The attached coupon will bring you our booklet, "Creating Good Investments," which fully explains the way in which these high-grade first mortgage bonds are issued against property in leading Southern cities. Send for a copy today.

**\$100 Bonds; \$500 Bonds; \$1000 Bonds**

**Interest paid twice yearly**

**Yield: 7% or 7½%**

**Partial payment accounts invited**

**G. L. MILLER & CO.**

2600 HURT BUILDING

INCORPORATED

ATLANTA, GA.

"First—the Investor's Welfare"

**MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY**

G. L. Miller & Company, Inc.  
2600 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please send me your booklet, "Creating Good Investments," with descriptive circular of a Miller First Mortgage Bond issue paying 7% or 7½%.

Name .....

Address ..... City and State .....

and Col. John Strapp. Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Col. Bjornstad and Galleher were proxies. Maj. and Mrs. Madison were hosts Saturday at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Cleland, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Col. and Mrs. Mueller and Monroe.

Gen. and Mrs. Howard entertained on Sunday at a Chinese supper in compliment to Maj. and Mrs. Madison, Col. and Mrs. Monroe, Major and Mrs. Balsam, Miss Howard, Capt. St. Louis and Col. and Mrs. Mueller.

## 3D MEDICAL REGIMENT, CAMP LEWIS.

Camp Lewis, Wash., July 28, 1922.

The following officers of the enlisted men's club were recently elected for the quarter: President, Sergt. H. O. Guernsey; vice president, Sergt. Sheppard; secretary, H. E. Merrill. John Ohlinger was appointed steward. The smokers and entertainments in the hospital club under direction of Chaplain Blakeney are very popular, and the attendance includes every member of the two outfits not on night duty.

Master Sergt. Esterly and Staff Sergt. Burke, retired, were here on duty with the Medical R.O.T.C. the past month. Sergt. Esterly is with the University of California and Sergt. Burke with the University of Oregon.

The 3d Medical Regiment and the R.O.T.C. Detachment spent two days hiking recently and did some field work, which was very interesting. The night in the field will long be remembered, as camp was made near American Lake, where water sports were indulged in.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 5, 1922.

Ens. F. S. Hall, F. S. Halsell, H. E. Parker, W. F. Riggs, T. C. Ryan, R. A. Knapp and W. P. Davis, Class of 1922, are house guests of Lieut. H. L. Calvin, Q.M.C., on this post.

Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen entertained at dinner for fourteen guests in honor of Mrs. Gowen's sister, Mrs. W. D. Chitty, and brother-in-law, Col. Chitty, on Thursday.

Col. Charles W. Weeks, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Margaret Weeks and Esther left on Tuesday for their automobile trip and visit to Watertown, N.Y., where they will be joined by Miss Phoebe Weeks, all being house guests of Col. Weeks's sister, Mrs. L. F. Hazelwood.

Col. and Mrs. Weeks and family will return in time to welcome their son, Mdsn. Charles Weeks, who is expected from his summer cruise the latter part of August.

Miss Helene Gowen is visiting Miss Virginia Fiske at West Point. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Chitty, with their two daughters, Misses Lorne and Valerie Chitty, have taken quarters at the Keneasaw for the coming year. Miss Mary Chitty will join her family later. Col. Chitty will be a student at the Army War College.

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne entertained at a dinner party on Tuesday for Meses. James B. Gowen, Walter Krueger, W. D. Chitty, James F. Howell, Col. Gowen, Wilbur, Howell, Chitty and Krueger.

Col. Robert O. Foy has reported at the Army War College for next year's class.

Capt. William C. Bennett, O.E., left during the week for Brazil.

Miss Dorothy Gowen is leaving to-day to

be one of a house party at Ocean City, N.J., at which Miss Mary Wilson of Baltimore is hostess. Miss Bettie Lou Gowen has been hostess to three girl friends as her house guests—Meses Valerie Chitty, Virginia Stokes and Jane Crosby.

Col. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds left during the week for a short vacation trip and visit to relatives in New York.

Col. James B. Gowen, with his two small daughters, Marjory and Kathleen O. Gowen, is visiting his mother, Mrs. M. D. Gowen, at her cottage at Sayville, Long Island.

## ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen, Md., Aug. 7, 1922.

Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor entertained at dinner July 26 in honor of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Tschappat and for Maj. and Mrs. Helmick and Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Bellinger, jr.

Mrs. G. S. Kennedy on July 28 gave a bridge party for Meses. Tschappat, Clark, Pirie, Campbell, Helmick, Nickerson, Bellinger, Elliott, Ford, Moyns, Taylor, Wilder, Lex, and Miss Helen Sanger of New York.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Helmick have as week-end guests Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Eli Helmick and their son, Mr. Charles Helmick. Maj. and Mrs. Clark entertained at dinner July 27 for Maj. and Mrs. Helmick, Pirie and Nickerson.

Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor on July 29 entertained at bridge for Maj. and Mrs. Clements of Washington, Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy, Elliott and Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Lex and Miss Helen Sanger of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Kresge entertained on July 29 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hartman of Philadelphia and for Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Maj. and Mrs. Pirie and Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers and Bellinger.

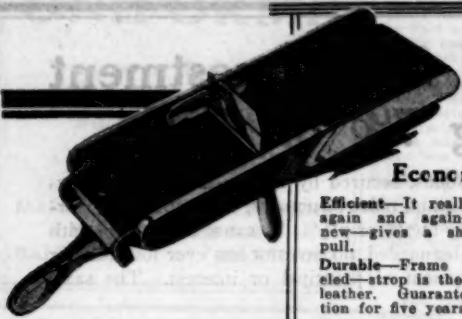
Maj. Brooks, who was stationed at the post during the encampment of the R.O.T.C., gave a dinner at the Bayon Hotel, Havre de Grace, on Aug. 2, in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Nickerson of this post. On Aug. 3 Mrs. Pirie, wife of Maj. J. H. Pirie, was hostess at the bridge club meeting.

Maj. Alexander Maish gave a dinner at the

**WHEN YOU GO TO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
STOP  
AT THE  
HOTEL  
STEWART**

On Geary St., just off Union Square, close to everything worth while. Good accommodations at moderate rates. Breakfast, 50c, 60c, 75c; Lunch, 75c; Dinner, \$1.25 (Sundays, \$1.50). Municipal car passes the door. Stewart Motor Bus meets principal trains and steamers. It is advisable to make reservations in advance of arrival.





**KIT-STROP**  
SHAVING AND BLADES

**Efficient—  
Durable—  
Economical, Handy to carry**

**Efficient**—It really sharpens your old blades again and again—makes them better than new—gives a shave without irritation and pull.

**Durable**—Frame is of brass, heavily nickel-plated—strop is the finest grade "barber shop" leather. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction for five years.

**Economical**—Saves continuous blade expense—six blades will last the average man a year if Kit-Stropped regularly.

**Handy to Carry**—Folds up flat and fits into a neat leather case—only 2 1/4" x 5 1/2" x 1/4".

**T-C KIT-STROP COMPANY**

General Office:  
Standard Bldg.  
910 S. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago

Eastern Office:  
1834 Broadway  
New York



#### Post Exchanges

If your Post Exchange cannot supply you, send \$2.50 and we will mail direct.

Country Club Inn, Bel Air, on July 26, for Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Mrs. Pirie and Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor. Col. and Mrs. Tachapatt gave a launch party Aug. 2 for Mrs. Wilder and her son, Capt. S. G. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Maj. Pirie and Capt. Short.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lex entertained at dinner July 31 for Col. and Mrs. Tachapatt, after which Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Kennedy joined for cards. Col. and Mrs. Tachapatt were entertained at dinner on Aug. 4 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bryan at Mt. Pleasant Farm, near Havre de Grace.

Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Pirie entertained at cards on Aug. 4 in honor of their guests, Mr. Bringham and Miss Bringham of Wilmington, Del. The guests included Maj. and Mrs. Helmick, Clark and Nickerson, Dr. and Mrs. Sparranberger, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Kresge and Ford.

On Saturday afternoon a water party was given by Maj. and Mrs. Pirie to their guests from Wilmington and the officers of the post and their wives. The Air Service boat was used for the party and swimming was indulged in, and after supper the return was made by moonlight to the home of Maj. Pirie, where bridge and dancing were followed by a watermelon party.

Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Kennedy started on a motor trip to Luray Cave, Warm Springs and the White Sulphur Springs on Aug. 4. Capt. and Mrs. Bellinger gave a dinner party on Aug. 1 for Maj. and Mrs. Clark, Maj. and Mrs. Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Elliott. Capt. and Mrs. Bellinger left on Sunday for a month's leave, which will be spent at Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, Jr., entertained at dinner on Saturday, the guests including Mrs. Samuel Jay and her daughters, Misses Henrietta and Martha Jay of Aberdeen, and Mr. Wilton Greenway of Hokeland Farm.

Maj. and Mrs. Campbell had as their guest on Sunday Col. Shinkle of the General Staff, Washington, D.C., Maj. and Mrs. W. L. Clark and Miss Ruth Clark left on Monday for a month's leave, which they will spend in New England and Canada.

#### CANAL ZONE—ATLANTIC SIDE.

Fort Davis, C.Z., Aug. 1, 1922.

The basketball team representing the post in the Atlantic Side League added two more victories to its initial victory during the past week. The Naval Air Station was the first victim and on its own floor. The score was 31 to 14. France Field lost to the post by 25 to 4 on the local floor.

The regimental parade on Monday was augmented by the presentation of trophies. During the past year the work on the rifle, pistol and machine-gun ranges was competitive and appropriate trophies were offered the winning companies. Likewise in the field of sport, on the track, in the field, on the basketball court, the indoor baseball diamond, and in all other branches of athletics, trophies were promised the winning teams. To Company C was awarded

the largest cup, representing the company's supremacy on the rifle range. Company H won the machine-gun cup and Company M the pistol cup. For athletics two cups were given to Company K, two to Company L, and Company M obtained another for winning the inter-company basketball championship last season, a feat which it repeated this year and for which it will receive another cup.

Maj. and Mrs. Hooper, Capt. and Mrs. Harper, Helen Hemphill, Lieut. Smyser and White were among those present at the swimming and launch party given by Miss Kirby Ferguson last Monday evening. After swimming at Fort Randolph the party rode around the bay, then up the canal as far as the locks at Gatun. Miss Ferguson's guests included Miss Jessie Wardlaw, Miss May McIntyre, Miss Lucy Wright, Lieut. Curtis, Casey and Risen, Capt. Winton.

Last Tuesday Capt. Summerville entertained forty guests at a dinner dance at the Washington Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Ragan entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Marston and Chel on Wednesday.

Gen. Babbitt entertained at dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Wood, Maj. and Mrs. Haughton, Marsh and Chamberlin. Capt. and Mrs. Graves entertained Gen. Babbitt, Maj. and Mrs. Chamberlin and Lieut. Risen at dinner on Tuesday.

The Fort Davis Bridge Club met last Wednesday night at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Granger. Present: Maj. and Mrs. McGhee and McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. Evers, Burt, Robertson and Searcy, and Capt. Harden. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Maj. and Mrs. McCarthy and Capt. and Mrs. Burt. Lieut. and Mrs. Winters left on the last transport for a two months' vacation in Clyde, Ohio.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 6, 1922.

The Reserve officers attending the summer training camp gave a banquet to the Regular officers of the post and camp July 29. This was designated as the first annual dinner of the Reserve officers of the 102d Division. It was resolved to hold such a dinner every year at the end of the training season. The 6th Infantry orchestra played. Immediately after dinner a highly successful badger fight was pulled off outside the mess hall. Music, songs and speeches followed. The banquet signally typified the harmonious relation of the Regular Army to the Reserve Corps. As dinner was a strictly stag affair, the officers paid their compliments to the ladies of the post by sending to each a corsage of beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Watkins gave a bridge luncheon Aug. 1 in honor of Mrs. Boyle, mother of Lieut. Watkins, the guests including Mrs. Yates, Dillingham, Manly, Bernard, Bennett, Barnett, Van Hook, Grimes, Cook, Mackie, Lewis, Cochran, Dean, Davis, Fell, Earle, Byers and Goodwin. The citizens' military training camp opened Aug. 1 with some 1,100 young men from Missouri and Arkansas attending. Three courses are being given—the Red, White and

Blue. The camp will continue through August. Mrs. Allen of St. Petersburg, Fla., is paying an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Bennett. On the evening of Aug. 2 Mrs. Fell, Olmstead, Cochran and Davis entertained at the quarters of Lieut. Davis with eight tables of bridge, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Potts, who leave shortly for the Philippines. Mrs. Barnett entertained with a bridge luncheon for sixteen on Aug. 2, honoring Mrs. Potts, Maj. and Mrs. Watson on Aug. 3 entertained nearly forty guests with bridge and "Michigan."

Capt. and Mrs. Tupper have arrived from Hawaii. Capt. Tupper has been assigned to the howitzer company of the 6th Infantry, relieving Capt. Potts, who is leaving for the Philippines. On Aug. 4 Mrs. Bennett entertained a bridge-luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Allen, and for all the ladies of the post.

#### FAIRFIELD AIR INTERMEDIATE DEPOT.

Fairfield, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1922.

The officers and wives of McCook Field and Wilbur Wright Field were guests of the Barn Club, Dayton, at a dinner dance on July 25. They visited the National Cash Register factory and were guests of the company for lunch July 28.

Mrs. H. A. Bartron entertained at bridge for Mrs. Follett Bradley of McCook Field on July 28. Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Robins entertained the officers and their wives with a swimming party July 28.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas were dinner guests of Capt. Christine July 29. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Adler entertained Major and Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Harry Hyde and Miss Helen Hyde at dinner July 30.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas had as dinner guests on July 31 Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnson of Dayton, Lieut. E. A. Russell and C. V. Haynes.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Adler gave a dinner party for Maj. and Mrs. H. J. F. Miller, Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Robins, Mrs. Hyde and Miss Helen Hyde on July 31. Mrs. H. A. Bartron entertained the ladies of the post with bridge on Aug. 1.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bartron had as dinner guests on Aug. 1 Lieut. C. V. Haynes, Dr. and Mrs. Reed of Osborn, Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Thrasher entertained Miss Helen Hyde, Lieut. C. V. Haynes and George V. McPike at dinner Aug. 2.

Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Rudolph had as weekend guests Mrs. Rudolph's father, Mr. Percy Brannan, and her sister, Mrs. F. W. Kemp, and son James. Lieut. E. A. Russell, at one time depot adjutant here, reported for duty July 30.

As the result of a severe airplane crash, Sept. 19, 1920, at Mansfield, Ohio, Lieut. Russell has been under the care of the surgeon at Walter Reed Hospital for approximately two years. While convalescing Lieut. Russell made a trip to Europe and visited Belgium, England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Lieut. Russell, because of injuries sustained in this crash, is being retired Aug. 2. His home address is Springvale, Me.

Capt. Thomas Boland, formerly on duty here, is visiting from Fort Riley, Kas. He is accompanied by Lieut. Barrigan. They will ferry DH-4B's to Fort Riley. Lieut. Omar O. Niergarth, on duty in the office of the Chief of Air Service, has been ordered here for duty in the Completion Section.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. D. Mann have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Mann of Chicago. On July 20 Lieut. C. P. Talbot and Thomas H. Chapman ferried two Curtiss planes from this station to Chanute Field.

Capt. Edward Laughlin, chief engineer of the San Antonio A.I.D., was here July 22 for temporary duty, studying the activities of the Engineering Department and Compilation Section.

Capt. R. H. Ballard and Lieut. C. P. Talbot, R. W. Carter, Stanley Smith and A. T. Hamilton were visitors here on July 21. They ferried Curtiss planes to Chanute. Lieut. C. V. Haynes is here from the office of the Chief of Air Service, to ferry a SE-5 to Bolling Field.

#### CAMP LEWIS NOTES.

Camp Lewis, Wash., Aug. 1, 1922.

Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, arrived at Camp Lewis on Tuesday afternoon and was greeted by a guard of honor composed of Company E, 7th Infantry, and a group of ten old-timers who were with the regiment at the time General Farnsworth was a captain with the organization.

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, commanding the 3d Division and Camp Lewis, met Gen. Farnsworth at the train and accompanied him in the review of the guard of honor near the main gate. Col. Joseph D. Leitch, Col. Thomas M. Anderson and Maj. L. T. Gerow accompanied the party in the ceremonies. A salute was fired by Battery D, 10th Field Artillery, and the 7th Infantry band furnished music.

The members of the old guard in line to greet Gen. Farnsworth were Wnt. Ofc. Arthur B. Hayes, Mr. Sgts. George H. Baragrov and James H. Johnson, 1st Sgts. Frank Gaylor and John E. Kler, St. Sgt. Harry Schneider, Sgts. Alfred C. Hodgson, Ewell Leford and Thomas Crawley and Corp. Joseph S. Hugley.

Gen. Farnsworth will be the guest of Col. Thomas M. Anderson and the 7th Infantry during his stay at Camp Lewis.

Capt. Terrill E. Price and Daniel W. Colhoun, aids to Maj. Gen. Muir, were in Vancouver, B.C., during the week arranging for a series of polo games with the British Columbia teams from Vancouver and Alberta clubs. The games will be played in Vancouver, beginning about Aug. 18. Capt. Price, who is managing the team, expects to take a team composed of the following officers: Maj. Penke, Capt. John McKee and Lts. Frank H. Strickland and Harold I. Guernsey. Capt. Jesse B. Matlack and George A. Hunt will accompany the team, in charge of stables and publicity.

The 30th Infantry took a very interesting trip to Mount Tacoma and Rainier National Park over the week-end. Sunday was spent in climbing the mountain trails.

Mrs. Charles H. Muir, wife of the division and camp commander, gave a pleasant tea dance on Monday at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club. More than 300 officers and guests attended, and the affair was a brilliant success. Maj. and Mrs. Napoleon W. Riley were guests of honor at a dinner dance given by the members of the Quartermaster Corps on Wednesday. The affair was a farewell to Maj. and Mrs. Riley before their departure for their new station at Fort Leavenworth. Forty-two guests were present.

Maj. and Mrs. Herbert J. Will entertained

on Sunday with a dinner and later gave a bathing party at the American Lake officers' beach. The party was composed of Maj. and Mrs. Wild, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Stephen C. Whipple, the Misses Rachel Brotherton, Grace Lund and Nancy White and Capt. George A. Hunt and David H. Kerr and Lt. Leahy.

Col. John E. Morris and Mrs. Morris are entertaining Mrs. Morris's sister, Miss Mercedes Burlington, and her two nieces, Mrs. George Robinson Roe and Miss Catherine Cunningham from New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Greene entertained on Friday with a tea dance in honor of Misses Mildred Blackburn, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Felix E. Blackburn, and Elizabeth Baker of Tacoma. About forty attended the affair and tea was served by Mrs. T. Morgan Wallington of Cheyenne, Wyo., Mrs. Greene's mother; Mrs. Frank S. Baker and Mrs. Felix E. Blackburn.

The Army and Navy dance, recently held at the Officers' Club, was one of the most enjoyable events of the past social season. A large number of the officers from the Pacific Fleet took occasion to be present as the guests of the Army officers, and the large club assembly room was filled to overflowing.

#### ROSS FIELD.

Arceada, Calif., July 29, 1922.

A telegram from Headquarters 9th Corps Area states that Lieut. Martin and the seventy-five enlisted men ordered to Hawaii will be held at Ross Field pending further orders. The Balloon companies in the islands have been ordered on the inactive list, so all men who expected to go to Hawaii can probably plan to go elsewhere.

From July 24 to 29, inclusive, fifteen captive balloon flights for a total of ten hours and nineteen minutes were made at this field.

Since the 1st and 13th Balloon Companies are no longer in existence, the men who were in those organizations now belong to the casual detachment, which consists of seventy men and is commanded by Capt. Henry C. White, formerly in command of the 1st Balloon Co. Other officers of this detachment are Capt. Garth B. Haddock, Earl S. Schofield, Charles M. Savage, Lieut. Wilfred M. Clare and Harry G. Montgomery.

Capt. Earl S. Schofield was sick in quarters three days this week.

The officers' club is no more. There are so few officers on the post and the probability of anyone remaining here is so uncertain that it was decided to close the books of the club and go on the inactive list with the balloon companies.

The post exchange has sold out its entire stock and we now have to go outside to make all purchases.

#### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Corozal, C.Z., July 25, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. W. B. Ladue of Corozal entertained 200 guests Friday at a dance given in honor of their son, Cadet Lawrence Ladue.

Col. and Mrs. Ladue were hosts at a supper for Col. and Mrs. Tracy, Misses McBride, Hamilton, Morris, Arias, Nelson, Dreschel, Beckham, Kenworthy, Ladue, Lts. Herron, Palmer, Messers. Arias, Ladue, Palmer, Pannell, Tracey, Sturgis, Kenworthy and Dreschel on Friday.

Miss Maybabe Baird of Fort Clayton entertained eight at a bridge luncheon Friday.

Mrs. H. E. Stanford, who has been the house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Stanford of Fort Amador, left Saturday for the States. Mrs. Harris of Fort Clayton sailed Saturday for a visit to her home.

Gen. and Mrs. Callan of Fort Amador presided at a dinner Saturday for Maj. and Mrs. Fritchett, Smith, Davis, Mrs. Harter and Lt. Flory. Col. and Mrs. Steele were dinner hosts to Gen. Sturgis, Maj. and Mrs. Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Turley, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Elmore and Col. Wheeler. Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Lenzner, Wildrick, Maulsby and Capt. Golding were dinner guests of Maj. and Mrs. Steele and Comdr. and Mrs. Bancroft.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenworthy of Fort Amador gave a dinner at the Tivoli for Misses Ladue, Beckham, Nelson, Steele, McBride, Morris, Kenworthy, Messers. Tracy, Alfaro, Ladue, Sturgis, William and Charles Kenworthy.

Capt. and Mrs. Marston of Gatun were guests of honor at a dinner given Saturday by Mrs. Farmer for Col. and Mrs. Fairchild, Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Marston, Miss Dreschel, Lt. Palmer, Messers. Dreschel and Palmer. Mrs. Scandrett arrived Thursday from New York to be with her brother, Brig. Gen. Jay J. Morrow for some time.

Maj. and Mrs. Towler were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Starr Sunday. Gen. and Mrs. Callan of Fort Amador entertained Gen. and Mrs. Connor, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Ennis, Mrs. Bancroft, Admiral Cole, Comdr. Collins and Shafroth at dinner Sunday.

Mrs. Palmer of Corozal spent the past week with Mrs. Wilbur of Coco Solo. Gen. and Mrs. Connor of Gallard were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Ennis of Quarry Heights.

The Corozal Bridge Club met with Mrs. Pettit Monday. Col. and Mrs. Peek of Quarry Heights honored Miss Dreschel with a dance Monday for about 300. Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson were dinner hosts to Gen. Sturgis, Admiral Cole, Col. and Mrs. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Castleman Monday.

Mrs. Lewis was hostess to the Fort Clayton Bridge Club Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Green of Fort Clayton entertained the Evening Bridge Club Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Rodman and Lt. and Mrs. Martin were dinner guests of Lt. and Mrs. Lewis Tuesday. Miss Law McBride of Fort Amador on Tuesday honored Miss Ella Miles Beckham with a supper and dance for twenty-six.

Mrs. Deakne, wife of Colonel Deakne, arrived Wednesday from San Francisco to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. John Hughes of Corozal. Miss Katherine Baird and Miss Jane Abbott arrived Thursday from school, to visit their parents at Fort Clayton.

Miss Elmore was guest of honor Thursday at a tea given by her sister, Mrs. Turley of Fort Amador. Col. Riche arrived Thursday and is stopping at the Tivoli Hotel for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond of Corozal presided at a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Friday for Maj. and Mrs. Towler, Capt. and Mrs. Dean, Bogman, Lt. and Mrs. Pettit, Misses Ladue, Beckham, Dreschel, Capt. Libby, Gallagher, Messers. Ladue and Dreschel.

Miss Martha Baird honored her sister, Miss

## New Targets

Farsighted officers, realizing the weight that will be given to an excellent record at such schools as Benning and Leavenworth, are preparing accordingly. A knowledge of Tactics, more than any other subject, is essential to mastering the courses taught at these institutions.

To fulfill this need the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL presents TACTICS—a complete treatise based on our regulations as taught at Benning and Leavenworth and our experiences in the World War—written by Colonel P. S. Bond, Engineer Corps, honor graduate of Leavenworth and author of the "Technique of Modern Tactics."

**SERVICE COMMENT:** This book covers the subject and the purpose for which it is intended, in a very complete and comprehensive manner.—Col. R. A. Brown, 14th Cavalry.

No officer seeking advancement should be without this book, price \$2.75, postage prepaid. 500 pages with 126 original illustrations. Published by

**THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
354 Fourth Avenue For 59 years the Newspaper of the Services New York City



Katherine Baird, with a hop supper for sixteen on Friday.

The officers and ladies of Gaillard gave a dance Saturday in honor of Mrs. Connor and Miss Betty Connor, who leave shortly for the States. Lt. and Mrs. Taylor of Fort Clayton were dinner guests of Maj. and Mrs. Towler Sunday. Miss Louise Ladue was the weekend guest of Col. and Mrs. Stewart of Fort de Lesseps.

Mrs. Ackerman entertained the Corozal Bridge Club Monday. Lt. and Mrs. Barnes were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Fairchild Monday.

Maj. and Mrs. Watts of Fort Amador gave a bridge supper Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Steele, Maj. and Mrs. Wildrick, Giffin, Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Kenworthy. Comdr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Kenneth Castleman sailed Wednesday for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Dillon returned to Corozal Wednesday after several months' visit in Virginia. Maj. Weibel arrived on the St. Mibel Wednesday and is the house guest of Maj. and Mrs. Watts of Fort Amador.

Lt. and Mrs. Broberg of Fort Randolph have recently arrived at Corozal where Lt. Broberg will be stationed. Gen. Babbitt returned to the Canal Zone Wednesday after a leave of a few months spent in the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Dillon were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dean Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Hill of Corozal entertained Col. and Mrs. Ladue, Fairchild, Maj. and Mrs. Towler, Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Bogman, Miss Ladue and Mr. Ladue at supper and bridge Wednesday.

Gen. and Mrs. Callan entertained the Fort Amador Bridge Club Wednesday. Mrs. Leisenring of Quarry Heights honored Mrs. Hannay with a tea Thursday. Mmes. Evans and Hicks assisted the hostess. Maj. and Mrs. Hannay are guests of Col. and Mrs. Leisenring for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong returned to Fort Amador after a visit to Georgia. Those having tables at the Quarry Heights dinner dance Friday were Gen. Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. Webber, Maj. and Mrs. Lenzner, Col. and Mrs. Peek and Maj. and Mrs. Wildrick.

Maj. and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Connor and Miss Betty Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Dyckman and Capt. Johnson and Mrs. Hill sailed Saturday on the St. Mibel for the States.

The Corozal Morning Bridge Club met with Mrs. Hill Monday. Col. and Mrs. Fairchild were dinner hosts to Capt. and Mrs. Bogman and Col. Morgan Monday.

Col. Morgan is the guest of Capt. Young of Fort Clayton for a few days. Capt. Reeves recently arrived at Corozal for station. Maj. and Mrs. R. Morse of West Point are the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Houghton for a few days.

#### CAMP KNOX.

Camp Knox, Ky., July 30, 1922.

Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman assisted the commanding general in entertaining Maj. Gen. George W. Read, Col. J. C. Rhea and Lieut. George W. Read, jr., at luncheon Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. William R. Gruber have left Camp Knox for a short visit among friends before going to the University of Oklahoma for station.

Mrs. Alfred Tennyson Durston entertained a large number of friends at dinner Monday night. The guest list included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman, Miss Aultman, Chaplain G. B. Ford, Maj. and Mrs. Bertram Frankenberg, Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Savage, Maj. W. C. Burr, Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, Maj. George Paine, Maj. W. R. Gruber, Capt. and Mrs. F. U. McCookrie, Mrs. Walter Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. E. S. McLain, Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Brine, Lieut. M. H. Doty, Capt. V. O. De Velle and Miss Hienenthaler.

Mrs. Paul O. Franson and family are visiting Mrs. Franson's aunt in Louisville. Capt. Franson will join them and go to Alabama for a six weeks' visit before going to Fort Benning. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman entertained at dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. George W. Read Tuesday at the officers' club. The guests were Col. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, Col. Peter E. Traub, Col. Frank Halstead, Col. and Mrs. R. M. Bramble, Col. James C. Rhea, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. W. Shockley, Major and Mrs. Frankenberg, Mrs. A. T. Durston, Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Savage, Capt. and Mrs. F. U. McCookrie, Capt. and Mrs. Russell Baker, Lieut. D. A. Olcott, Lieut. Harold A. Brown, Lieut. George W. Read, jr., Mrs. Fulton Lewis and Col. Merrill.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 31, 1922.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Maj. Charles M. Watson, M.C., and her two children, Billie and Betty, are here for a stay of a month or so with Mrs. Watson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Miller, who gave a garden party on July 15 in honor of their daughter, 100 friends attending. The garden was hung with lanterns and decorated with Navajo rugs and swings, while on one-half of the tennis court a canvas was spread for dancing. Mrs. Watson, who has spent the past three years in Coblenz, where Maj. Watson was in charge of the hospital work, will leave after a month to join her husband in Washington, where he is on duty at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Otto J. Langtry gave a luncheon for about forty on July 12, in compliment to Mrs. Botach of Los Angeles, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick L. Knudsen.

The O.M.T.C. opened on July 27 with a registered list of over 1,000 young men from the schools and colleges of the inter-mountain states, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming.

Mrs. Copley Enos entertained a number of the ladies of the garrison at a dinner on July 14 while the officers were at a banquet. The guests included Mrs. Catherine Botach of Los Angeles, Mmes. Knudsen, Bugbee, Bartlett, Pott, Langtry, Gordon, Fennor, Gurney, Waterman and Pease.

Lt. and Mrs. James S. Durnford entertained at a dinner and bridge last Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dole, Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Col. and Mrs. Copley Enos and Maj. and Mrs. Raymond C. Fennor.

Mrs. Marshall G. Randol entertained at a luncheon on July 11 in compliment to Mrs. Emory S. Adams, who is here from Fort Sherman spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Yeates.

Mrs. George Van Studdiford entertained at a dinner for twelve at the Country Club last week prior to leaving with her mother for an outing at Bear Lake. Mrs. Van Studdiford, who will join Capt. Van Studdiford at his new

station in the fall, has been the guest of honor at numerous affairs.

Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Paulsen entertained at a dinner Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and Mrs. M. P. Paulsen, sr.

Maj. and Mrs. Howard S. Bennion of Washington, who have spent the past six weeks in Salt Lake, have returned to their home. Maj. Bennion has been on a tour of inspection of water power sites in the West. Mrs. Clarence Lang, wife of Maj. Lang, is here from Los Angeles visiting relatives and friends for a few weeks. She is accompanied by her small son Peter.

Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee entertained Maj. and Mrs. Marshall Randol and Mr. and Mrs. George Rust and Miss Virginia Rust at a supper party July 30.

Capt. and Mrs. Otto J. Langtry entertained at dinner recently in compliment to Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander and for Col. and Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, Col. and Mrs. F. W. Bugbee and Mrs. Catherine Botach.

Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander is now settled in the K.O. quarters at the post, and will be joined by Mrs. McAlexander in October.

Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee entertained at Saltair on July 22, a swim in the lake, a dinner and dancing being enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. H. H. George and Lt. and Mrs. James S. Durnford.

Col. and Mrs. Bugbee are leaving before Sept. 1 for Fort Benning, where Col. Bugbee is to take the field officers' course. Maj. and Mrs. Frederick A. Prince have gone on a motor trip to Los Angeles, taking their two young sons with them.

Mrs. F. L. Knudsen and her daughter Catherine and also her mother, Mrs. Catherine Botach of Los Angeles, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Hsie at Silver Lake July 22.

Comdr. and Mrs. Turner F. Caldwell are at home for the summer at 1163 Second avenue

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1, 1922.

Mrs. R. P. P. Meclowski has returned to her home, Maury place, after spending the week-end at Virginia Beach. Mrs. Guybert Vroom, who has been spending several weeks in New York, has returned to her home, Stockley Gardens.

A detachment of seventy-five enlisted men attached to the Marine Barracks, with Capt. L. J. Kelly and Lt. William H. Hollingsworth, U.S.M.C., left here yesterday for Philadelphia, where they will board the U.S.S. Pittsburgh for duty on European stations. Lt. Hollingsworth was married July 21 to Miss Margaret Martindale Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Herkimer Russell of Asheville, N.C., at the First Baptist Church, Asheville.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Nevada gave a dance at the Country Club Thursday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. Adams and Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster chaperoned. Judge and Mrs. W. E. Settle and Mrs. Frances Settle of Frankfort, Ky., are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Henry T. Settle at the Naval Base. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and little daughter, who have been guests of Miss Elizabeth Cooke for several weeks, leave today for Essex, N.Y., accompanied by Miss Cooke, to remain for the summer.

Mrs. William H. Turnquist has returned to her apartment in the Stratford after spending several weeks in Philadelphia.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. De Witt Webb had a party Friday evening for the officers of the Civil Engineering Corps and their wives. Auction bridge was played and the guests were Lts. and Mmes. Cushing Phillips, Robert L. Pettigrew, William H. Smith and Henry Nieman, Miss Elsie Moser and Lt. R. T. Harding.

Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Guthrie gave a dance Friday evening for their daughter, Miss Katherine Guthrie, who sailed yesterday for a two months' trip to Europe.

Misses Katherine and Fannie Waller will leave this week to be guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Addison L. Luce, at Sewickley, Pa. Lt. Francis S. Low, U.S.N., who left Sunday for Portsmouth, N.H., where he has been assigned to duty, will be joined in Portsmouth by Mrs. Low, who is visiting relatives in New York.

Mrs. John H. Dayton has returned to her home, Washington Navy Yard, after being the guest of her sister and brother, Miss Esther Reed and Mr. William M. Reed, Portsmouth.

Capt. and Mrs. William K. Riddle had a dinner Saturday for Rear Adm. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Lt. and Mrs. Robert T. Cary, jr., and Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N.

Lt. Francis S. Low, U.S.N., gave a farewell dinner at Pine Beach Hotel Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Settle, Lt. Comdrs. and Mmes. Chevalier and Morrissey, Lts. and Mmes. H. T. Bartlett and V. O. Griffin, Mrs. George Sinclair of Washington, Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., Maj. Charles G. Sinclair, U.S.M.C. and Lt. Cassa.

Capt. William K. Riddle, U.S.N., returned from leave Saturday. Mrs. John R. Hornberger sailed from the Naval Base Saturday on the U.S.T. Argonne for San Diego, where she will join Comdr. Hornberger, who has been assigned to the West coast for duty.

Miss Mary Turner of Mare Island is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. J. B. Frasier. Mrs. George L. Rogers has been home with her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. L. E. Hooper, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hooper, at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Larchmont, has left to spend two months in Maine.

Capt. Richard Copeland, U.S.A., of Springfield, Mass., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Copeland, Raleigh avenue.

Mrs. J. T. Thompson had a bridge luncheon Monday for her guest, Miss Rebecca Ball of Houston, Tex.

The Officers' Lyceum, located in the Pennsylvania building, Naval Base, is a source of much pleasure to the officers and their friends. It is comfortably furnished, maintains an excellent library, subscribes to periodicals, magazines and papers, has a tea room, reading and card rooms and a large ballroom. The membership now numbers seventy and the following officers have been recently elected: Capt. R. Z. Johnson and H. E. Yarnell, Lt. Comdr. Miles P. Refo, jr., Maj. C. G. Sinclair and Lt. Comdr. Earl R. Morrissey; alternates, Lt. Comdr. G. C. Diehman, Comdr. H. T. Settle and Lt. Comdr. H. E. Kays.

Mrs. James G. Simmons, accompanied by her sister and father, has left to spend the remainder of the summer at Maple Shade Inn, Palack, Va. Mrs. B. S. Gantz and Master Benjamin S. Gantz, jr., are spending a few days in Washington with Mr. and Mrs. George Offit, Mrs. Gantz's parents.

Mrs. Henry T. Settle entertained at a bridge luncheon Wednesday for her mother and sister-in-law, Mrs. W. R. Settle and Miss Frances Settle of Frankfort, Ky. Covers were laid for Mrs. and Miss Settle, Mmes. George



## Europe

Passage for every purse on U. S. Government Ships

IF you are going to Europe, travel on your own ships. They are unsurpassed in combination of luxury, service, speed and economy. Accommodations are within the means of all, from \$120 for passage on a one cabin ship to suites de luxe on the famous George Washington.

"Cabin" passage simply means first-class comfort without first-class expense. On five of the splendid ships of the "522" type first and second-class distinctions have been abolished. They carry only cabin passengers and third-class. These are the "Ships of Democracy" on which you can get cabin passage to Europe for \$120!

Accommodations on Government-owned ships, operated by the United States Lines,

strike every note, from solid, happy, comfort to almost unimaginable luxury. And the service and cuisine on every ship of the Lines are making devotees of the Americans who travel on them.

Send the blank today and learn about your great ships.

#### Write for Booklet

Send the coupon herewith today for your Government's authoritative travel booklet and full information about the ships that offer these amazingly low rates.

INFORMATION BLANK	
To U. S. Shipping Board	
Information Section Washington, D. C.	
U.S.C. 709	
Please send without obligation the U. S. Government Booklet giving travel facts and also information regarding U. S. Government ships.	
My Name _____	
Business or Profession _____	
My Street No. or R.F.D. _____	
Town _____	State _____

#### United States Lines

Moore and McCormack, Inc.  
Roosevelt Steamship Co., Inc.

45 Broadway New York City

Managing Operators for

#### U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

Information Section, C 709, Washington, D. C.

Sinclair, J. B. Frasier, J. H. Harris, G. B. Strickland, H. V. McCane, Tilford Nul, T. L. Nash, J. W. Thomson, C. LeR. Haines, F. P. Traynor, R. P. Luker, Misses Alma Glennan and Aileen Strickland.

Mrs. George Sinclair of Washington is the guest of her son, Maj. C. G. Sinclair, U.S.M.C., at Pine Beach Hotel, Naval Base. Mrs. C. H. Bullock and children, who have been spending a month at Pine Beach Hotel, have sailed on the U.S.T. Argonne for California to join Comdr. Bullock, ordered there for duty.

#### CAMP STEPHEN D. LITTLE.

Nogales, Ariz., July 22, 1922.

A Chinese dinner was served at the officers' club July 20, when the club was attractively decorated in Chinese style. Bridge followed. Those playing were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Westcott, Majors and Mmes. Rentfro and MacMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cassidy, Bease, O'Daniel, Neff, Klein, Griggs, Brickley, Williams and Brokaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Colson, Majors Fairfax and Townsend, Capt. Bollenbeck and Page, Lieut. Waterbury, Mmes. Ballinger and Hyssong, and Miss Hoag.

A bridge benefit was given at the officers' club on Saturday evening for the purpose of raising funds to be used by the chaplain for charity. The committees in charge included Mmes. R. H. Westcott, C. J. Ballinger, Percy Rentfro, J. A. Klein, jr., T. J. Cassidy, S. O. Neff and C. F. Colson.

Mrs. Charles F. Colson entertained with a morning bridge for her house guest, Miss Frances Stallings of Virginia. The guests included Mmes. O'Daniel, Klein, Cassidy, Brooks, Stephens, Neff and Hyssong, and Miss Stallings. Capt. and Mrs. John A. Klein, jr., on July 5 entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Frances Stallings. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Stephens, Maj. Charles Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Colson, Mrs. Clyde Hyssong and Miss Stallings.

Mrs. John C. Fairfax has left for San Francisco to spend the summer. Capt. Lloyd R. Bease, who was married at Hempstead, Texas, on July 11, returned to the post on Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Bease.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 28, 1922.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines were dinner hosts July 21 to a party of the younger set, honoring their son Jack, previous to the hop. The guests included Misses Eleanor Harmon, Betty Morris, Stanley Slavens and Bill Morris.

Col. and Mrs. George C. Lewis gave a watermelon party, honoring their house guest, Miss Pallicket of Houston. The guests included Misses Eleanor Harmon, Betty Harmon, Margaret Wolf, Katherine Kellond and Marriette Kellond, William Taylor, Speck Taylor, Jack Hines, Frederick Sappock and Stanley Slavens. Mrs. James Brown Golden left Sunday for Dallas, where she will be the guest of Miss Laura V. Adams.

Mrs. C. A. Spatz, who has been visiting her

parents, Col. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, left July 21 for Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.

Col. and Mrs. A. T. Owenshire entertained July 21 with a dinner party of twenty in the Argonne mess.

Col. and Mrs. Louis M. Nutman returned July 24 from their European trip. Mrs. Louis M. Nutman entertained with a luncheon in her quarters, complimenting Mrs. Noble, wife of Col. W. H. Noble, the new quartermaster at Headquarters, 2d Division.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel J. Carr gave a dinner party, complimenting the Signal Corps officers and their wives, July 21. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence, Hildreth, Matejka and Joyner.

Lieut. R. C. Singer and mother entertained July 21 with an informal dinner party, complimenting Miss Henrietta Mason of Louisville, Ky., guest of Maj. and Mrs. H. P. Arent. Covers were laid for Misses Elizabeth Yoniz, Nena Tompkins, Mary Louise Steele, Henrietta Steele, Col. and Mrs. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Major and Mrs. Anahant, Capt. George D. Shea, Lieut. F. H. Lanahan, T. A. Roberts and E. T. Williams.

Mrs. George McReynolds entertained July 25 with a bridge party, complimenting the wives of the 15th Field Artillery officers.

#### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1922.

The 174th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., left the post July 16 after fifteen days' training and rifle marksmanship. The 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., arrived the same day for similar fifteen days' duty. Brig. Gen. Jennings, commanding the 54th Brigade, 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., and staff left the post July 22.

Capt. Curtis entertained a number of friends from the post and Niagara Falls with a beach party and buffet supper. Miss Howell of Trenton has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Standiford. Mrs. Allen Werner of Buffalo was weekend guest of Mrs. Huguet. Capt. Dan Chisholm of Washington spent a few days with his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Mann.

The officers of the post entertained on Monday evening with a lawn party and dance complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.

Col. Thompson and officers of the 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., gave a reception and dance in honor of the officers and ladies of the post.

Misses Virginia and Julia Huguet and Lts. Johnston and Sorley were guests of Miss Caroline Woolworth at a dinner party given at the Niagara Falls Country Club in honor of her guest, Miss May Gorton, of Hartford, Conn. Lt. and Mrs. Miller gave a beach party on Tuesday for Mrs. Huguet and a number of friends. Her guests included Miss Caroline Woolworth, Miss May Gorton, Mr. Ed Hopkins and Lt. Straub.

Capt. and Mrs. Baskin returned from leave, accompanied by Capt. Baskin's sister, Mrs. Howard. Capt. and Mrs. Shelby are recent arrivals from Camp Dix. Chaplain Purdy has been ordered to Selfridge Field.

Capt. L. S. Spooner of the Infantry rifle team, Capt. Stiff and Lt. Walker of the Royal Canadian Forces, with barely enough food to





THOUSANDS and thousands of service men keep their shoes like new with Barton's Dyanshine.

No trouble to use and it takes but a few seconds to get a shine that won't rub off. Brush it a little every morning and a single application will mean a week of shines.

Fifty shines Fifty cents.

Manufactured only by  
**BARTON MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Waco, Texas, U.S.A.



**BARTON'S  
DYANSHINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
DOUBLE SERVICE SHOE POLISH

## THE THREE "AGES" OF SHOEMAKING

For centuries and centuries the method of making footwear did not vary. A mural painting discovered in the ruins of ancient Thebes shows Egyptian sandal-makers at work after the manner of the early New England cobblers. Until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand, and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age."

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age."

There is a machine now available for practically every process in the making of shoes. And, by the way, there are one hundred and forty different operations in the making of a Goodyear Welt Shoe, universally recognized as without a peer in those qualities which make a shoe desirable—comfort, durability, appearance.

**UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION**

## SAINT ELIZABETH-OF-THE-ROSES (Episcopal)

"A MOTHER SCHOOL." One hour from New York City. Open all year. Kindergarten through grades. Outdoor life. Children 3-12 years. Music, French, Folk-dancing, Pests, Gardening, Domestic Science. **SPECIAL RATES TO SERVICE PEOPLE.**

MRS. W. B. STODDARD, Directress, Caldwell, N.J., Box J. Phone Caldwell 604.

Officers and Men in the Services and those who have returned to civil life will find it advantageous to subscribe **Now** for the

## Army and Navy Journal

"The Newspaper of the Services"

Established 1863

It covers completely the military field and publishes each week a complete digest of Official orders and communications; also our correspondents at the various stations of the Army and Navy will keep our readers in touch with Service life and give many personal items about men they know.

A special rate of \$4.00 per year is offered for individual subscriptions from those now or formerly in the Services.

354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

keep them alive, drifted in a small boat on Lake Ontario from the afternoon of July 22 to the morning of July 25. The mast of their boat was shattered by a storm, and with an auxiliary engine that would not function, they were helpless and at the mercy of the waves for three days and nights. Except for the exhaustion from their strenuous efforts the officers suffered no ill effect from the experience.

## Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

J. W.—Congress has not yet finished with the bill for the relief of certain non-coms. who were reduced by Circular 350, and had to pay back money received from the Government. Consequently, there is nothing to be done about presenting claim.

BEANS asks: What is the reason that the post N.C. staff is placed in grade 2 and the regimental N.C. staff (post Q.M. and commissary sergeant) in grade 1 on the regraded retired list?

Answer: Post commissary sergeants and post quartermaster sergeants by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, which consolidated the Commissary Department, Quartermaster Department and Pay Department, were displaced by other grades of the Quartermaster Corps. The Comptroller in attempting to follow the history of the various displacements and changes of designation placed those grades in class 2. Efforts are being made to have the Comptroller reconsider this regrading.

NEW RATES OF PAY.—Since the new rates were not effective for service rendered prior to July 1, the first payrolls to carry these new rates will be the rolls paid in August for July service. In the case of any retired grade in which there is any point yet to be decided by the Comptroller, old rates will be paid, and adjustment made later.

G. B. F.—Time serving sentence must be made up before you are entitled to discharge for completion of enlistment.

TECH. SERGT. asks: In your Questions and Answers column of the Journal of May 20, 1922, you state that vacancies that may occur as master sergeants, Q.M.C., will be filled by appointment of technical sergeants who were appointed prior to 1917 and who held commissions during the emergency. If I am not mistaken, there is an order or a circular which states the same thing, but specifies the date, April 4, 1917. Information is requested as to there being a list of technical sergeants kept who are eligible for this appointment, and if there is such a list is my name on it? Also, if possible, my standing on same. I was appointed a technical sergeant, Q.M.C., in October, 1916, and held a commission during the emergency. I have seen where technical sergeants have been appointed master sergeants, Q.M.C., who did not have a commission during the emergency, and also technical sergeants have been appointed master sergeants who were appointed technical sergeants during 1917.

Answer: It was the policy of the Quartermaster General to fill vacancies in the grade of master sergeants, Q.M.C., by the appointment of technical sergeants who were appointed quartermaster sergeants, Q.M.C., prior to the World War after having successfully passed examinations for that grade and who served as commissioned officers during the emergency. In general, selection was made in order of the date of the warrant, but exceptions were made in cases of technical sergeants who were eligible for retirement who fulfilled these requirements. Under the reduced strength of the Army when the Quartermaster personnel was reduced from 11,200 to 8,000, it resulted in a surplus of approximately 30 master sergeants in addition to 500 or 600 technical and staff sergeants who were rendered surplus by this reduction. After the necessary demotions have been effected, bringing the Q.M. Corps down to the authorized strength in each grade, it is contemplated to hold examinations for promotion to the higher non-commissioned grades.

J. A. D. asks: Will a candidate detachment be formed this year for those enlisted men of the Army who desire to gain admission to the U.S. Military Academy on an Army appointment?

Answer: There being no appropriation for this, it is not believed that such detachment will be formed.

W. E. R. asks: What troop of the 6th Cavalry was sent to the aid of Troop C of the 12th Cavalry in the fighting with Mexican bandits in and around Progresso, Tex., in the year 1914?

Answer: It was a detachment of Troop M, 6th Cavalry, which consisted of about twenty men, commanded by the late Lt. Col. (then Capt.) James Longstreet. The fighting in question took place during the latter part of September, 1915.

MASTER SERGEANT, RETIRED.—See answer to J. T. regarding warrant officer pay.

J. T. asks: I am a 1st sergeant, retired; was commissioned during the war; am now receiving retired warrant officer pay. My status being that of an enlisted man, will I receive the increase in the pay of warrant officer, retired, after July 1, 1922, as the new Pay bill reads that enlisted men on the retired list will be regraded and their pay will be computed according to the new bill?

Answer: The act of June 10, 1922, provides in part that "Nothing contained in the first sentence of Sec. 17 or in any other section of this act shall authorize an increase in the pay of officers or warrant officers on the retired list on June 30, 1922." The first sentence referred to in Sec. 17 provides "That on and after July 1, 1922, retired officers and warrant officers shall have their retired pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men now on the retired list or officers or warrant officers in an equivalent status of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act." This question has been submitted to the Comptroller General for a decision, and until such a decision is rendered, nothing definitely can be stated. When the Comptroller hands his decision down it will be published in the Army and Navy Journal, and should appear in an early issue.

H. I. P. asks: Have any War Department

orders been published to the effect that the sum of \$2 be deducted from the pay roll of all enlisted men for laundry regardless of whether the work was done by the Quartermaster laundry or not?

Answer: It is believed that you have reference to Circular 245, W.D., 1921, of which Par. 2 prescribes in part that "no new laundries will be established without the express approval of the Secretary of War in each case. The operation of laundries already established at posts, camps and stations where garrisons are to be maintained will be continued, and charges for laundry service will be so fixed as to safely cover the cost of operation and of maintenance of the machinery." The laundries are provided for the men, and the charges as fixed are applicable to all.

C. M. B. asks: Do the sergeants of the Regular Army detailed as sergeant instructors with the National Guard of New York state draw the \$4 per day for subsistence under the new pay bill?

Answer: Par. 1223 A.R. (Changes), prescribes that "to enlisted men, applicants for enlistment, and enlisted flying cadets, on detached duty (not in travel status) where it is impracticable to furnish subsistence and quarters in kind, monetary allowance in lieu of rations and quarters will be paid as follows: No Government messing facilities furnished—subsistence, \$1.20; quarters, 75 cents. Government messing facilities furnished—subsistence, \$1; quarters, 75 cents. From the reading of the above it is evident that \$1.95 is all that you will be entitled to.

L. H. T. asks: (1) Do you believe there will be an examination for commission as second lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, Regular Army, during the fiscal year 1923? (2) Is there a surplus of officers in the Veterinary Corps?

Answer: (1) At the present time it is impossible to answer this question with any degree of accuracy. If resignations, deaths and separations from the Service should reduce the present surplus below the authorized strength of the Veterinary Corps, there will no doubt be an examination for second lieutenants. (2) The present surplus of officers in the Veterinary Corps is thirty-two.

L. T. asks: (1) Does a soldier have to make up the time that he gets from a sentence of a summary court and not confined in the guard house but doing duty with his organization? (2) Does he have to make up any remitted time or good time that he gets from a court-martial?

Answer: Your two questions are answered in the negative. See the 107th Article of War.

J. P.—It is the custom of officers when attending a funeral that when taps is blown to stand at the salute. Relative to your second question, Circular 13, W.D., 1921, provides that "in exchanging salutations with civilians on non-official occasions, persons in the military service may raise the headgear or use the hand salute as they prefer."

G. S. asks: (1) How many staff sergeants, Medical Department, are there in the Service at the present time? (2) How many are allowed with an army of 125,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army? (3) When will the candidates know if they passed the examination of last March? (4) Is there any eligible list of staff sergeants, Med. Dept., at present?

Answer: (1) At the present time there are 414 staff sergeants in service in the Medical Department. (2) With an authorized Regular Army of 125,000 enlisted men, the allowance of staff sergeants, Med. Dept., is 337. (3) These candidates have all been appointed but four. (4) Yes; the above four who have not been appointed.

"OLD-TIMER."—You must bear in mind that the appointment you speak of was a temporary one to meet the exigencies of the war. In the case of a great reduction, it is always those who hold the temporary warrants, or in the case of officers temporary commissions, who are reverted to their previous grade. It is greatly to be regretted that those men who rendered such valuable service during the war have been reduced, but the Congress has authorized this reduction to take place.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

An enlisted man of the Army who was furloughed to the Reserve on April 17, 1916, was arraigned for trial by G.C.M. Nov. 27, 1916, on a charge of forgery. He was acquitted and returned to his home under order dated Feb. 12, 1917. He alleged that he was in the performance of duties of his grade while awaiting trial and judgment by the G.C.M. and insists that he is entitled to active duty pay of his grade for the period in question. The Comptroller General holds that as a Reservist under Par. 95, Regulations R.A. Res., he was subject to military law, but his arraignment and trial as a Reservist did not have the effect of placing him on active duty for the purposes of pay.

In regard to the pay to be paid to disabled emergency officers of the World War retained in the Service for physical reconstruction, the Comptroller General decides that "as the officers in question are entitled to the same pay as officers of the Regular Army of the same grade, length of service and assignment, Sec. 2 of the act of June 10, 1922, not being applicable to them; on and after July 1, 1922, they should be paid on the basis of pay provided for officers of the Regular Army in the act of June 10, 1922."

A civilian employee of the Government at Camp Devens was appointed to a commission and ordered to station at Baltimore. The Comptroller disallows his claim to change of station allowance in the shipment of his household effects, saying that there can be no continuous service under the civilian and military appointments for the purpose of transportation of effects, and that as Baltimore was his first permanent duty station after his appointment from civil life to the Regular Army, and to that station, his household effects may not be transported at public expense.

Army field clerks, according to a former decision of the Comptroller, are not entitled to longevity increase of pay for prior service in the Army. Regarding field clerks, Q.M.C., the Comptroller General rules likewise, saying that "the statute creating the grade of field clerk, Q.M.C., provides only that they shall have the same allowances to which pay clerks, Q.M.C., were therefore entitled. Longevity increase of pay is pay and not allowance; it therefore does not accrue to field clerks, Q.M.C. Their pay is not fixed by statute but by administrative action. Such increase in pay as may be warranted by the increased value of the services of the individual resulting from length of service, and which may be permitted by law, can be and probably is, provided for by administrative action."